

SMITH ATTACKS
ON PROTESTANTS
BITTER TO SOUTHEditorial Quotes Circular
Assailing Methodists
and BaptistsNORTH CAROLINIANS
APPROVE OF HOOVERDemocrats Say Secretary or
President Would Poll
Heavy Vote

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—These twin cities, operated under one municipality, present striking types of both the Old and the New South. Winston, crowded with factories, its streets alive with industrial workers and bordered by towering buildings devoted to finance, is linked with Salem, the century-old home of the Moravians. Their seminary with quaint red brick buildings, and other relics of their ancient customs, give to the town an Old World air of antiquity.

Perhaps this Moravian background has its effect upon public opinion in the Twin Cities. At any rate, something has made of the Winston-Salem Journal a crusader for religious liberty and for the maintenance of law second to none.

Only in Tennessee do I know of so vigorous an opponent of the effort to foment a nullification onto the Democratic Party. Editors Sanford Martin of North Carolina and George Fort Milton of Tennessee may be far separated geographically, but politically they are as one.

Religious Question

A few days before I reached this city the Journal discussed the issue in an editorial entitled, "Shall Religious Liberty be Destroyed?" Its text was furnished by a letter received from the propaganda headquarters of the Smith organization in Washington, D. C. Among other illuminating expressions quoted from this circular was the description of "the Methodist and Baptist churches, the Junior Order of American Mechanics, the Anti-Saloon League, and certain other organizations as 'cancerous growths in our American Democracy.'"

The circular further went on to declare that should Smith be refused the nomination there would be nothing left to the Democratic Party except the South—the assertion being frankly made that "the Democratic Party is composed practically of the Protestant South and the Catholic East and Northeast."

Apparently some very indiscreet letter writers have been pressing the candidacy of Governor Smith. The same newspaper reports a letter from New York to Senator Simmons in which that distinguished opponent of the New York Governor was branded as "A Sacco-Vanzetti Red Radical, a peril and a menace!"

Distasteful Prospects

If these communications fairly indicate the sort of campaign that may be anticipated in the event of the nomination of New York's governor, the prospect is distasteful to Democrats here, and the North Carolina delegation, as I have already pointed out, will do all in its power to avert such action by the convention. But should that endeavor fail what will be the outcome?

A note from a very prominent industrialist of Southern Pine, himself, of course, a Democrat, says: "Our State is normally Democratic, but it is my belief that should Smith be nominated we will have a campaign out of the usual order, and it might imperil the electoral vote of the State. . . . Undoubtedly the nomination of Hoover for Governor was a more decided struggle, for Hoover

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Syrian Elections
Await Rebels' Return

By WILLIAM T. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—SPECIAL envoys sent from Damascus are bringing back thousands of fugitives from Palestine and Egypt since the uprising. The head of the Syrian Government has announced that no elections will be held before the return of all the rebels covered by the amnesty which will be further extended.

Great Britain
Is Skeptical
on 'Holy War'Raiding Continues in Arabia,
but No Troops Sent
to Irak From India

By WILLIAM T. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—The Colonial Office is skeptical about the alleged "holy war" said to have been proclaimed by Ibn Saud, King of Arabia, against the inhabitants of Irak, Koweit, and Transjordan. Sporadic raiding has been going on in these districts for some time, but a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that, in the opinion of the authorities here, nothing has so far occurred to necessitate the dispatch of additional forces.

It is officially denied in this connection that troops are being sent to Irak from India.

It is pointed out that Ibn Saud signed a treaty with Britain last year and there is no reason to believe that the friendly attitude then avowed has been changed. The treaty, however, left unsettled various frontier questions which are believed here to be the main cause of the present unrest in these regions where the tribes, being mostly nomadic, frequently come into collision, especially at this season of the year.

According to a recent statement by C. M. S. Amery, Secretary of State for Colonies and Dominion Affairs, in Parliament Ibn Saud has previously denounced the raids as carried out against his wishes. Consequently in the absence of definite information to the contrary the authorities receive with caution the statement that he is now countenancing them.

In any case, however, it is considered impossible that he could put more than 3000 or 4000 men in the field, and the figure of 20,000 stated in some reports to be in concentration for an attack on Koweit is regarded as fantastic.

Beni Sakhr Tribesmen Aided

By WILLIAM T. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—Food, clothing and tents by the lorry-load are being rushed from Amman to relieve the Beni Sakhr tribesmen on the Transjordan frontier, the sufferers from the recent Wahabi attack. The Emir Abdullah is using his influence with the tribesmen against reprisals.

COST OF HELIUM GAS

CUT BY STUDY FROM

\$2000 TO 5c A FOOT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Helium, the non-inflammable gas used for airships, cost around \$2000 a cubic foot before the war; today it costs about 5 cents a foot, according to Scott Turner, director, Bureau of Mines.

The sizable drop in price which is now about one forty-thousandth of the former cost, represents a victory for the laboratory, and a safeguard for men riding the clouds in lighter-than-air craft, like the great airship Los Angeles.

The cost of the 1927 output from the Fort Worth helium plant, under the bureau's supervision, averaged 3.41 cents a cubic foot. When exhaustion of the Petrolia natural gas field was threatened, only 4 1/2 cents—but not to \$2000; only to 4 1/2 cents!

AMERICAN JAPANESE

SEEKING EDUCATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HONOLULU, T. H.—Indicative of the zeal for education possessed by Americans in Hawaii, they constitute this year 87 per cent of the total enrollment of 708 at the Territorial Normal School, according to Will C. Crawford, superintendent of public instruction.

Students of Hawaiian extraction account for 36 per cent of the enrollment and those of Chinese ancestry 28 per cent. Portuguese 10 per cent, Anglo-Saxon 10 per cent, and of all others 14 per cent.

Who Paid for All This? Nation Ate
1,132,620,000 Pounds of Candy in 1927

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States untied the red ribbon of a national candy box that weighed 1,132,620,000 pounds in 1927, according to the Department of Commerce. That candy box accounts for all the sweets purchased in the nation. A sizable corner of the national package is filled by holiday and birthday candy. In tons, the total is 668,910, while in pound boxes there is enough to give every man, woman and child about 10 nicely wrapped packages. Cardboard boxes carried the major but not the entire load of this com-

LEAGUE NAMES
TRIO TO STUDY
ARMS INCIDENTSmall Committee to Investi-
gate the Hungarian Ma-
chine-Gun EpisodePOWERS' DELEGATES
HOLD CONFERENCESettlement Debated of Dispute
Between Landlords in Trans-
sylvania and Government

By WILLIAM T. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The Council of the League of Nations has decided with regard to the affair of the alleged smuggling of machine guns by Hungary to appoint a small committee consisting of the delegates of Holland, Chile and Finland to examine all relevant documents, hear expert evidence, and report to the Council in due course.

The scene was a very animated one, as the public were admitted to the glass room to hear the decision of the Council, the Hungarian General Tancoos, with the representatives of the Little Entente taking their places at the table.

Disavows All Bias
Mr. Titulesco, representing Rumania, opened the ball by disavowing all bias on the part of the Little Entente against Hungary in demanding an inquiry into the affair of the machine guns. They had raised the question, he said, solely out of regard for the general interests of the League of Nations, since it is necessary that the obligations of the League should be observed.

General Tancoos then put the Hungarian case, and after protesting against the intervention of the acting president, claimed that Hungary had the right to dispose of contraband as it chose until the Council had given its decision. He hinted that the affair was due to prejudice.

Briland on the Scene

This rather defiant attitude on the part of General Tancoos brought Aristide Briland on the scene with some pointed questions as to why the Hungarian Government had not given information to the Council as to the contents of the wagons, and why it had acted so hastily in breaking up the contents. General Tancoos stuck to his point, that the Hungarian authorities had every right so to do, since nobody had claimed the contents while the wagons were in transit to Poland.

Signor Scialoja then intervened, and suggested that all such questions be left to the committee to investigate. He was obviously anxious to ring down the curtain, and this he succeeded in persuading Ferruccio Urzula, president of the Council, to do. In spite of the running fire that M. Briland kept up about the necessity of a trial by the League for the formation of the committee.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

EGYPT LEAVES
DOOR STILL OPEN

Contrary to General Belief

Negotiations May Be Re-
sumed With Britain

By WILLIAM T. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Contrary to the general belief, the door to further negotiations for a settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian dispute is left open by the latest Egyptian note, the text of which was tabled with other collateral papers in the House of Commons last afternoon.

A Downing Street spokesman, expressing this view to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, stated that if the main objection of Egypt to the compromise proposals negotiated by Sir Austen Chamberlain, and Lord Lloyd was the fact that they "legalized" the British military occupation, he saw no reason why a formula should not be devised to get over this difficulty.

Further developments, however, must, it is stated, be awaited until Egypt has solved the problem of finding a new Prime Minister. If Harwat is succeeded by an extremist it will be regarded as indicating that a settlement is impossible at the present stage. If, on the other hand, a moderate is appointed there is no reason why the negotiations should not be resumed at an early date.

The latest name put forward—All Pasha Shemsi, Minister of Education under Harwat—is described here as having started his official career as a freemason, but has since drastically modified his views. He promoted the highly successful Shakespearean season in Cairo Theater during the past winter.

Attitude Toward South America
Helpful, Says Coolidge SpeakerNot Imperialistic in Any
Sense, Says Assistant
Secretary of State

The Coolidge Administration's policy of moderation in foreign affairs was upheld by William R. Castle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, in a Boston address before the Republican Club of Massachusetts, and denied to critics professing to see an imperialistic trend toward Latin America that there was any such tendency.

Mr. Castle sought to correct also the public impression which considers the principal work of the State Department, in advancing the cause of peace, to be the negotiation of treaties directly bearing on that subject.

"The real bulwark of peace is the growth of international understanding, which comes through the give and take of normal international relations," he said, adding that it was their aim to raise the standards of international relations to a plane that "will make war impossible."

Outlines Possible Policies
Outlining the two policies which might be adopted by the United States toward Central America, Mr. Castle said: "We might stand cynically aside while those little republics indulge at will in civil wars and wars between each other. It is true that there may be civil wars, but I think our own was such—when great principles are being fought out."

but this is seldom true of Central American revolutions. They are the strife of rival personalities. "If a few marines requested by the Government of the country will insure peaceful elections, if a few self-sacrificing advisers will help their government, the work will be done."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

MOVING IMAGES
SENT BY RADIO
TO SHIP AT SEABerengaria Linked to Shore
in Novel Test of
Television

ON BOARD BERENGARIA IN MID-ATLANTIC (AP)—A ship at sea has been linked to shore for the first time by television.

Spectators aboard the Cunard liner Berengaria in mid-Atlantic saw persons in a London studio appearing before the transmitting apparatus. They saw the subjects move, and in one case the image that came over the Atlantic was recognized.

The test lasted for two hours, and at times the vision from London was said to be remarkably clear. In receiving apparatus at the ship, the television apparatus was in charge of Captain O. G. Hutchinson, managing director of the Baird Television Development Company of London. The persons whose images were sent by television appeared before the transmitting apparatus in the London studio of the Baird Company, the method used was only slightly different from that used on Feb. 7, when, in a darkened cellar in Hartley, N. Y., spectators saw a man and woman in the London studio.

The television tests did not interfere with operation of the ship's radio, which continued to function as usual during the period.

Validity of Photo-Radio
Signature Up to Courts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The courts are to be asked for the first time to pass on the validity of a signature made by photo-radio. The issue has been brought before the Supreme Court of New York by a suit filed by Ralph B. Strassberger, of Norristown, Pa., newspaper publisher and Republican leader, who is in England and who is seeking the post as delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention.

Some weeks ago Mr. Strassberger filed his petition from Paris, sending a state-owned aviation field in East Boston was urged by Robert E. Bigney, State Senator, in a hearing before the Legislature's Committee on Motor Vehicles.

Lieutenant Hegenberger, who was born in Scotland, was named as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has contributed to the progress of aviation not only through his flight with Lieut. Lester J. Maitland to Hawaii but also through his exceptional work in the development of navigation instruments, Senator Bigney pointed out.

On the day the East Boston field was opened Lieutenant Hegenberger made the first flight by compass from Dayton to Boston.

PILSUDSKI PARTY WINS
ELECTION IN POLAND

By WILLIAM T. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The election returned, almost completely, show a decided victory for Marshal Pilsudski's party which will have more than 150 of the 444 seats in the Sejm or National Assembly. The National Democrats, together with the sympathizing groups, representing unqualified opposition to the government, lost heavily.

Although the Communists gained in Warsaw, other parts of the country show few votes for them. The Socialists, while losing seats in Warsaw, gained considerably in the provinces. The other Radical parties favoring Marshal Pilsudski increased their strength.

NAVY SPENDS \$800,000
LESS THAN ALLOWED

By WILLIAM T. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—The British Navy spent \$800,000 less than the amount voted for it last year, the fact, which partly reflects the efforts to reduce armament expenditure and partly the slowness of delivery of materials resultant from the 1926 coal stoppage, appears in the auditor-general's report today.

The total spent was \$27,300,000, compared with \$28,000,000.

CAPT. PARKER ASSUMES OFFICE

George A. Parker, who succeeds Frank A. Goodwin as Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Massachusetts, formally took over the office today following the approval of his appointment by the Governor's executive council.

WORLD SERVICE
DUTY ASSIGNED
PUBLIC SCHOOLInstitute at Berkeley, Calif.,
Discusses Ways to Inter-
national Co-operationSTANDARDS DEFINED
FOR PACIFIC'S TRADEGoal of Mutual Helpfulness
Set for Commerce as Aid
in Maintaining Peace

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif.—Means of furthering international co-operation occupied the attention of the round table conference and speakers of the Institute of International Relations at the first of a three-day session here. The institute, sponsored by the State, district, and county federations of women's clubs, is the first one to be held here. It is proposed to make it an annual event, Mrs. Francis Grady, chairman, announced.

Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, president of Mills College, at a round table discussion devoted to educational organizations for international co-operation, declared that in the beginning the public school system in the United States devoted itself to serving the community, then the state, and later the nation. Now it is called even a higher duty—that of serving the whole world.

Present Curriculum Adequate
No studies will have to be added to the curriculum to accomplish this, however, she pointed out. "If the students approach history, art, natural science, and other departments of learning with full realization of what each nation has contributed to the world, they will naturally tend to grow more cosmopolitan in their thinking. To break away from provincialism and see the onward march of civilization as it came westward on the earth is to appreciate each of the great nations in the world."

Co-operation of Churches
The part that religious organizations are doing to promote the desired international co-operation was the subject of an address by Dr. Herman F. Swartz, president of the Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley.

The United States in its relation to the League of Nations and the World Court furnished subjects for three of the speakers. George Creel, publicist, traced the development of the League, declaring that it had settled eight major and numerous minor dissensions during its existence.

Dr. Max Radin, professor of law, University of California, speaking on the subject of the progeny of the Versailles Treaty, declared that it was the aspirations of a people to become a nation rather than a geographical or racial conditions that decided the fate of a country. Because of this the small countries formed artificially by the treaty tend to remain in an unstable condition, he said.

STATE MAY HONOR
LIEUT. HEGENBERGERBill Would Change Name
of Boston Airport

Massachusetts may rename the Boston Airport in honor of Lieut. Albert F. Hegenberger, trans-Pacific flier and pioneer in the study of aerial navigation.

A bill to this end in regard to the state-owned aviation field in East Boston was urged by Robert E. Bigney, State Senator, in a hearing before the Legislature's Committee on Motor Vehicles.

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Women Want Dry Law
Put in Friendly Hands

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Nashville, Tenn. WOMEN representing the Tennessee Women's Christian Temperance Union organizations demanded at a session of their annual convention that the nominating committees of the Republican and Democratic Parties place rigid planks of prohibition enforcement in their platforms and place the active enforcement of the law in the hands of officials avowedly friendly to "bone dry" interests.

The convention was attended by 200 women. Gov. Henry H. Horton stated that 90 per cent of the men in the state prison were there through the effect of liquor, and Mrs. Elizabeth T. Stanley, president of the Indiana W. C. T. U., urged the selection of a dry candidate.

Russian Gold
Entry Barred
by Mr. MellonRejection of \$5,000,000
From Soviet for Credits
Ends Test Case

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Five million dollars of yellow Russian ingots are destined for sea voyage home with the ruling of the Treasury that the Federal Assay Office must reject the metal. The same ruling means that the gap between American and Soviet policies will not be bridged by gold bars.

Although the State Department and the President previously intimated that there appeared no objection to receiving the Russian money, shipped to New York two weeks ago, final decision was left with the Treasury.

When the Chase National Bank and Equitable Trust Company of New York, the agents, refused to assume title to the gold, and thus guarantee the Government against suit over ownership, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury declined it.

Regarded as Test Case

The incident was regarded as a test case. Trade between Russia and the United States reached \$100,000,000 last year, with interchange supported by a complicated credit system which could have been simplified by gold credits. Now that the clanking bars of metal find themselves "homeless," they will doubtless be reshipped to Europe, as interest loss is estimated at \$700 a day.

This is the second time recently Russian financial plans have gone astray at Washington. Loans to that country are still under ban, but an effort was made to get around the prohibition through sale of rail bonds through the mail, providing for interest payment in New York banks. The State Department objected and the banks dropped it.

Currency Above Par

The Chernovetz, or Russian currency, is quoted above par, and the Soviet has a favorable balance of trade which makes it easy to get sterling or other foreign paper to pay the United States.

Mr. Mellon said in part: "Inasmuch as provision is made by law only for deposits by owners of gold, and since the Equitable Trust Company and Chase National Bank are unwilling to present the gold as owners, the New York Assay Office will decline to receive the \$5,000,000."

LATIN-AMERICAN VIEW
OUTLINED BY PERUVIAN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The friendship of Latin-American countries for the United States cannot always be accurately measured by the actions of their official representatives, according to Dr. Jesus M. Salazar, president of the Pan-American Conference in Havana, who spoke at a luncheon just given in his honor by the Pan-American Society here.

Dr. Salazar characterized distrust of United States policies by Latin-American countries and fear of "imperialism" as "more apparent than real." He declared that Peru is well satisfied with the result of the conference and is pleased with the attitude expressed by the United States delegation. He praised the leadership of Charles E. Hughes at Havana and said that "great sincerity and friendship" for the United States has been developed in Peru during President Leguia's administration.

College Girls Prefer Education to Vacation
and Pass Part of Spring Holidays in Travel

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Education is preferable to vacation, in the opinion of 174 girl students from Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., who have just arrived here to pass a part of their spring holidays which, in accord with a custom of the college during the last three years, are devoted to educational travel. They are under the direction of James M. Wood, president of the college. Accompanying them also are six teachers and 10 of the students' mothers.

Mr. Wood introduced these tours in the student body of Stephens College because of his belief that travel is the most important feature of an educational program, but each year permits the students, by a majority vote, to decide whether the trip is to be taken. The students pay their own expenses, the college pays the expenses of the chaperones.

An individual outlay of \$122.63 for the students was required to take the trip this year. It was explained by Mr. Wood that most of the girls live at a considerable distance from the college and that much of their spring vacation, prior to these tours, was passed traveling to and from home.

They have already visited Detroit and Niagara Falls. While here they are going in groups to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, and to Columbia University. Later they will visit Washington and Charlottesville, Va.

LEWIS DEMANDS
LAWS PROTECT
COAL MINERSLabor Leader Makes Four
Recommendations at
Senate HearingFEDERAL REVISION
OF ACTS KEYNOTECorrespondence in 1925 With
President Revealed to
Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A fourfold plan for the permanent rehabilitation of the soft coal industry was outlined by John J. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, to the Senate Public Lands Committee as follows:

Correction of the abuses that have sprung up in issuance of injunctions by federal courts in labor disputes.

Amendment of the Interstate Commerce Act to prevent the railroad from "practicing methods designed to exploit the bituminous industry, further depress wages and destroying the miners' union."

Revision of the federal law to permit consolidations of operating units within the industry for the development of greater efficiency in production, management and distribution.

Restore "Free Speech"

Restoration in mining regions of the "nullified" constitutional guarantees of free speech and free assembly.

Mr. Lewis made public an exchange of letters with President Coolidge in November and December, 1925, in connection with the re-evaluation at that time by a group of large operators of the Jacksonville wage contract. President Coolidge declined to allow the communications to be made public at that time.

In his letter to the President, Mr. Lewis asked for federal intervention in the wage dispute to head off a strike. The President responded that while he "profoundly deplored the breaking of any contract" he did not feel that the Government should take part in the controversy and suggested that the courts be resorted to.

Charge Contract Broken

Mr. Lewis informed the President the Pittsburgh Coal Company, the Consolidated Coal Company, the Bethlehem Mines Corporation, and the coal interests of the Buffalo, Rochdale, and other coal fields, had "repudiated their written word of honor, obtained with the cooperation and approval of the Federal Government." He warned the President that unless the government did intervene, the union miners would consider "their own efforts in that direction as being justified."

The President insisted that the Federal Government could not intervene in such a case.

If a constant flow of coal is to be assured, priced to secure a fair return for owners and workers; if stability and dependability are to be established; if American standards of work and wages are to be maintained, such conditions can only be secured, Mr. Lewis declared, "through the closing down of the uneconomic mines, the wiping of the tariff books of discriminatory and incomplete freight rates, the stilling of the perpetual strife and conflict within the industry by substituting labor relations on a par with those which have achieved comparative peace in other trades; and, above all, the securing of a fair return for what it says in every coal field in America."

Conspiracy Charged

Great coal mining corporations, which Mr. Lewis asserted were dominated by the Rockefeller and Mellon interests, and the railroads, were charged with endeavoring to destroy the mine workers' union. The former, he said, broke their wage agreement, known as the Jacksonville contract, with the union miners, at the instigation of the latter, who entered into what he characterized as a conspiracy to block the progress of the coal industry by substituting labor relations on a par with those which have achieved comparative peace in other trades; and, above all, the securing of a fair return for what it says in every coal field in America."

"In every wage conference since the joint wage movement was organized," Mr. Lewis said, "the railroads have directly or indirectly had representatives present actively working to block the progress of the coal industry

HOUSE FIGURING HOW TO ACT ON EXTENDING TERM

Four-Year Period Believed Desirable but Political Expediency Is Doubtful

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A four-year term of office is desired by the House of Representatives. The desirability of such an extension is admitted on all sides in the chamber. As William D. Howling (D.), Representative from Alabama, expressed it, "such a term would lift out of our shoulders this weight of uncertainty under which every one of us labors every day we are in Congress."

But commendable as the proposal might be, the question that the House is confronted with is whether it is politically expedient for it to place itself on record on the matter and also whether resolution abolishing the "lame duck" session is just the right vehicle for giving expression of such views.

For almost a decade the Senate has been sending to the House a resolution sponsored by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which would abolish the "lame duck" session. Republican leaders in control of the legislative machinery of the chamber have repeatedly pigeon-holed the measure until this session when it was permitted to be placed before the House, after having been practically rewritten.

The Norris resolution proposed the "lame duck" session by doing the "lame duck" session on Jan. 3 of each year and placing no limitation on the duration of sessions.

The resolution, as it came to the House, after being rewritten by the committee, provides that the session be held from Jan. 1 to Jan. 4, and

from May 4 as the arbitrary adjournment date for the even-years sessions.

Mr. Norris and those supporting his resolution contend that the House resolution merely substitutes one short session for that already existing. The juggling of a few dates and the adding of an extra 10 days, does not deal with the problem as it now exists, they hold.

See Problem Unsolved

It is admitted that the House resolution would abolish the "lame duck" session as it would do away with defeated members holding office through the short session. But while the "lame duck" part of the short session would be done away with, the short session problem is not dealt with at all in the House resolution, its opponents contend.

In fact, this session has, to a considerable extent, been diverted to a discussion of the desirability of a four-year term. William B. Bankhead (D.), Representative from Alabama, announced that he proposed offering an amendment to the resolution calling for four-year terms of office for representatives. Half of the membership to be elected every two years. He would have this project included in the constitutional amendment that would be submitted to the states for changing the congressional dates.

In addition to changing the congressional dates proposed by the Norris resolution the House proposal would revise those suggested for the four-year terms of the President and Vice-President. Under the Norris resolution the President would take office Jan. 15; the House would fix the date on Jan. 24. The House resolution also specifically affirms the power of the House to choose a President in case of an emergency.

POSTER CONTEST FOR STUDENTS
A humane poster contest for 1928 under the auspices of the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been announced by Francis H. Howley, president of the society, and will be open to all high school and grammar school pupils above the third grade. The contest, which will close on March 15, will award a prize to the best poster.

Illustrated lecture by John B. Howard, Secretary of the American Association of University Professors, at the Boston Public Library, 70 State St., 8 p.m.

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BUDGET ATTACKS ARE ANSWERED BY LAPOINTE

Minister Says Government Is Assailed by Protectionists and Free Traders

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

OTTAWA—After quoting at length from the budget speeches of Conservatives attacking the budget and raising industry through lowering the tariff and from those of Progressives and the Farmer and Labor groups for increasing protection, Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, declared that the truth of the matter was that the Government was seeking to avoid the extremes of free trade and protection by holding to the middle course.

"We are attacked from both sides in that contradictory manner," he said, "because we are here representing the whole of the people of Canada. We are entrusted with the duty of considering and dealing with the interests of the whole people at large, and not of any one class or of any one section of the community."

No Believer in Group System
He admitted having more sympathy with the Progressives than with the Conservatives, adding that if the country were to be run by groups he would like to qualify for the farmer group. However, he did not believe in class or group government, believing that "you cannot represent the mind of the nation as a great whole entity on the basis of functions or occupations."

It is easy, he continued, for members of such a group to propound theories which they will never be called upon to carry out, to preach what they will never be called upon to practice. "We have seen in the past," he said, "that in many cases are widely different."

Government Is Trustee
Those who are entrusted with public functions are trustees, not for one class or section, but for the whole people and country at large, and it is their duty to try and find what is the common interest of all.

While many objected to the word "compromise" it was, he said, upon which the confederation of Canada is based and sustained. "The British Empire is founded upon a compromise. The peace of the world is based upon compromise. It is impossible for any group, for any association, even for any country, to get its way in all matters. There must be compromise with others. This is the only way to achieve success."

IMPERIALISM CHARGE DENIED

(Continued from Page 1)

people to learn the lesson of self-government and consequent stability, will insure at least comparative peace, shall we cynically let conditions go from bad to worse? That may be the attitude of some. It is not the attitude of the Coolidge Administration.

The United States wants no new territory. It has no desire to include a single alien group of people under its control. On the contrary, it wants to assist other

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AIR MAIL SEEKS SOCIAL LETTERS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Postmasters Join in Move to Win Aid of Women in Extending Patronage

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—As part of a nationwide move by postmasters to bring the air mail to the attention of housewives and the writers of "social correspondence," a mail airplane used in the Kansas City-Chicago air mail service has just been set up on a platform in Times Square, the center of New York's midtown district.

Arrangements for the exhibition of the western mail carrier were made by John J. Kieley, New York postmaster; the Merchants' Association, Julius Miller, president of the Borough of Manhattan, and Col. Paul Henderson, vice-president and general manager of the National Air Transport company, owners and operators of the flying machine.

Postmasters all over the country feel that the air mail will not become the success they hope to see until the women of the country and other writers of so-called "social correspondence" become familiar with it, postal officials here said.

Cut in Air Mail Rates
Indorsed by Vote of House
WASHINGTON—The House voted to reduce postage on air mail, in the discretion of the Postmaster-General, and to approve 10-year contracts with air mail carriers whose service over a two-year period has been satisfactory.

As described by Clyde Kelly (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, sponsor of the bill, the difficulty with

Weather Predictions
H. H. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy and warm; light rain or drizzle at times; wind light to moderate from the south; temperature 40 to 45.

Official Temperatures
(4 a. m. Standard time, 7th meridian)
Albany, N. Y. 30; Memphis, Tenn. 20; Atlantic City, N. J. 25; Montreal, Canada 15; Boston, Mass. 35; New Orleans, La. 25; Chicago, Ill. 25; Philadelphia, Pa. 30; Denver, Colo. 20; Portland, Ore. 35; St. Paul, Minn. 25; San Francisco, Cal. 55; Seattle, Wash. 45; Tacoma, Wash. 45; Los Angeles, Cal. 55.

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 12:01 p. m.
Thursday, 12:35 a. m.
Light at vehicles at 6:10 p. m.

DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST
MARCH 15
And the 15th of Each Month
WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
32 Boylston Street, Boston
Send for "Banking by Mail"

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TRIO TO STUDY ARMS INCIDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

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WASHINGTON—General Tancos Firm Sir Austen Chamberlain also put in a word as to the Hungarian view concerning the validity of the intervention of the Acting President, Tcheng Loh, who cautioned the Hungarian Government not to sell the machine-gun parts.

General Tancos, however, was not to be moved from the position he had taken up as to Tcheng Loh's exceeding his authority and proved a very cool witness under Mr. Briand's cross-examination.

The little drama was interesting as revealing the underlying motives of the chief actors. It was obvious that Briand would have liked more drastic action taken against Hungary, that Signor Scialoja of Italy evidently wanted to tone it all down, while Sir Austen Chamberlain was playing his usual rôle of trying to persuade everyone to be as little provocative as possible.

A great event yesterday was the meeting of Aristide Briand, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Signor Scialoja and Mr. Adachi of Japan, the conversation of the so-called "Big Five" lasting two hours. They discussed the settlement of the dispute between the Hungarian landlords in Transylvania and the Hungarian Government, which is again coming before the Council, the Hungarians still protesting that the international court at The Hague should be asked its opinion concerning the jurisdiction of the mixed tribunal for the settlement of the Hungarian claim for appropriation of the land.

SCHOLARS FOUND BUSINESS SUCCESSIONS
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Observation of the progress of the 10,000 college graduates in the employ of the American Telephone & Telegraph company has added to the evidence that high accomplishment in college leads to high accomplishment in business, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University, said in addressing the 14th annual banquet of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale.

Dr. Lowell based his statement upon researches made by himself and Walter S. Gifford, president of the telephone company. A direct correlation between high marks obtained in academic studies and successful careers after college was found, he declared.

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FRANCE PLEASED AT RATIFICATION BY AMERICANS

Question Regarding "Aggression" to Be Discussed by Briand at Geneva

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
 FROM MONITOR BUREAU
 PARIS—It is with satisfaction that France learns of the ratification by the American Senate of the Franco-American pact with its anti-war preamble, which was signed on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first Franco-American pact. Since the United States agrees to exclude from the jurisdiction of the pact questions involving France's obligations as a member of the League of Nations, it is felt that it would be illogical for America to refuse to admit certain reservations of the same character in the proposed multilateral declaration against war.

In recent discussions opinion was expressed that Aristide Briand, the French War Minister, should lay stress on the adjective "aggressive." He should consent to the general condemnation of warfare as suggested by the United States, but should add that a clause might be inserted covering (1) the right of a country to defend itself against unprovoked attack, and (2) the right to fulfill an international mandate attributed to it.

Deadline Over "Aggression"
 This wording was put forward by Jacques Bardoux and widely approved. A deadline was reached on the inclusion or omission of the word "aggression," but it would suffice to give a slightly different turn to the debate for most of the difficulties to disappear. The first and essential thing is the outlawry of war. The second and incidental thing is to find a formula which would justify such fighting as America as well as France might conceivably be forced into for its own protection. The Quai d'Orsay originally intended to reply to the Kellogg note immediately, with excellent verbal arguments all ready against the minor points. Fortunately M. Briand was called away to the League of Nations and this time was given for reflection. It is now hoped that the French acceptance will alone be emphasized, though the door is left open for any qualifying formula.

Doubtless, however, M. Briand will officially discuss the matter with the Foreign Ministers at Geneva, though it is denied here that he has already done so, and he will be partly guided by their views. In Europe it is felt to be important that the League of Nations should not appear to be a stumblingblock to a peace declaration and thus become contrary to its founders' hopes. In fact, it is not so much League engagements which America has recognized in the arbitration pact, but the fact that the League has been a troublemaker for Europe. The real engagements are those implied in the system of alliances which now cover Europe. It would in any case be wrong to consider that nothing can come from these negotiations. They appear entirely hopeful and tangible results depend rather on the choice of words than a difference of opinion.

Copies of Treaty Sent to Other Nations as Model

WASHINGTON—The arbitration treaty between France and the United States signed on Feb. 6, was ratified by the Senate without a roll call. This is the first of a series of treaties about to expire which are to be replaced by new treaties in which the modern trend toward peaceful settlement is emphasized by a change in phraseology.

As the treaty with France eliminated the old phrases about exceptions in cases of national honor and interests, which covered practically all the reasons for going to war, it is expected that the same wording will be employed in the treaty about to be concluded with Great Britain and later with other countries.

The new treaty in effect is applying modern diplomatic methods to questions that formerly left open loopholes for war. The only exceptions to the provisions for settlement by arbitration are purely domestic questions, those involving a third party, those covered by the Monroe Doc-

trine or the obligations of France as a member of the League of Nations.

The preamble of the treaty, while not an integral part of it, is interesting as disclosing the announced attitude of the participating countries with regard to war. This pronouncement agreed upon by an exchange of notes between the two countries denounces war as a national policy and expresses the hope that all countries will come to accept this as a national policy.

With the newly-phased arbitration treaties which will be concluded this year, including those with Great Britain and Japan, the State Department feels that a good foundation has been laid for the avoidance of war by peaceful settlement. The renewal of the treaty with France in modern form was regarded as especially significant in the long years of peace with that country under treaties less strongly committed to peaceful settlement than the present one.

Notes have been sent to the other powers with whom treaties are to be remade and copies of the French treaty have been sent as a model to be studied. The facility with which the French treaty has passed through the Senate breeds hopes well for the ratification of similar treaties designed to fix arbitration as the method of dealing with other countries in cases of difference and emergency.

LOBBY AGAINST QUOTA DECRIED

Opponents of Limit on Mexican Immigration Called "Labor Exploiters"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
 WASHINGTON—Employers of cheap labor are charged by John C. Box (D.), Representative from Texas, with responsibility for the extensive organization that has been developed to contest the enactment of legislation to restrict Mexican immigration.

Mr. Box, in the House, and William J. Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia, in the Senate, have offered bills which would place Latin-American and Canadian immigration at present unlimited—on a quota basis.

The proposals are opposed by the State Department, Agricultural Department and the Department of the Interior. The former takes the position that it would disturb amicable relations with Latin America. The latter two contend that such restrictions would have an adverse economic effect on American agriculture.

The Labor Department, while favoring the plan, nevertheless agrees that it would work hardships and favors modifying it.

Mr. Box characterized the opposition to the bills as "labor exploiters," and listed the railroads, chambers of commerce, sugar beet growers, mining companies, and owners of large ranches in the border states its leaders.

"The interests that are fighting this bill have tremendous influence," he asserted. "They are well organized, well financed and have been exerting powerful pressure on Congress."

He declared these groups have formed a special association known as the Central Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture to lobby against restrictions on immigration, particularly from Mexico.

Blue Ship Studio and Tea Shop
 27 T Wharf, Boston
 Have you had tea on our new forward deck? And looked through our twenty windows at Boston Harbor?

POWDER of MERIT REVELATION
TOOTH POWDER
 Its harmless cleansing power quickly removes all film from your teeth, and leaves a sweet taste in your mouth.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
 August E. Drucker Co.
 San Francisco, Calif.

Words of Importance
 FAIRMONT'S BETTER BUTTER are good words to remember. When you speak them to your grocer you are sure of getting uniformly good butter. Churned from pure cream, Fairmont's Better Butter, double-wrapped and in cartons is always fresh.

Remember the pass-words for real butter—Fairmont's Better Butter

FAIRMONT'S BETTER BUTTER
 A Part of Every Good Meal

Motor Industry Takes Leading Part in Artistic Advertising

Long Strides in Entire Field Have Marked Progress of Color and Design in the Realm of Commercial Business as Conducted Today

When the advertiser pictures his product in the setting in which the consumer will, or would like, to use it, and accompanies his picture with a text which interprets the product in relation to the life of which it is a part, he has gone a long way in bridging the space between the substantial and the insubstantial.

In the earlier days of the automobile it was customary merely to photograph an automobile standing in what closely resembled mere space. It bore no relation to anything about it. Its wheels could not be imagined as turning, so cold were the lines which outlined it, so without the vigor with which sun and wind and rain affect the otherwise inanimate object.

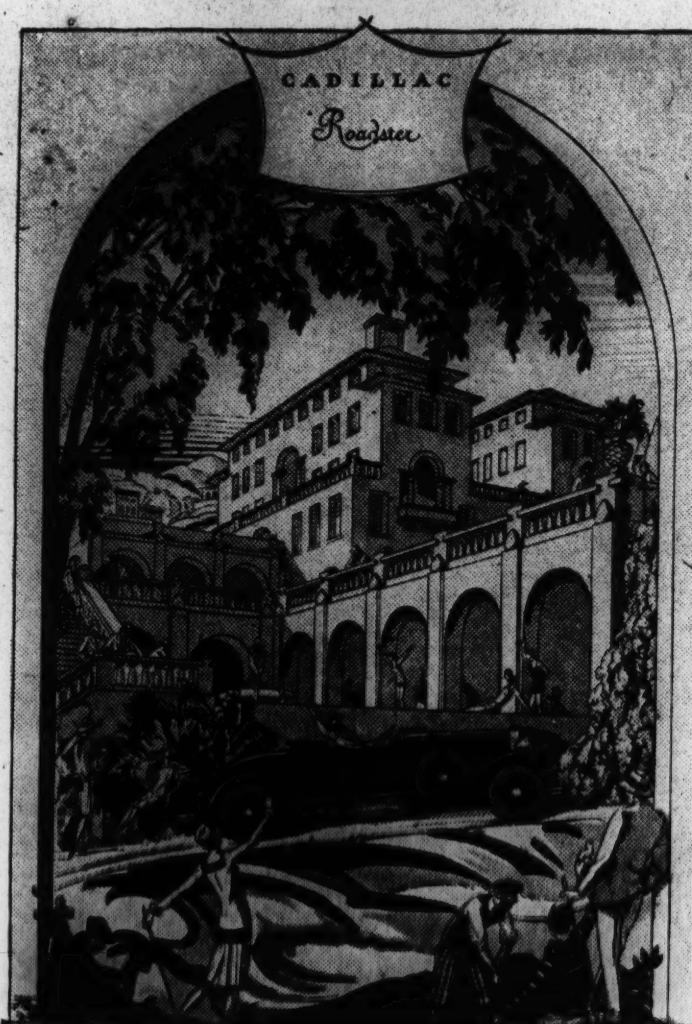
Pioneer Makes a Move
 Gradually a change came about. An advertiser, more bold than his predecessors, widened his picture to take in a little strip of lawn before a house and his motorcar was seen to be one in which people could sit. It was the first step in motorcar advertising toward the comprehensive setting of the pictured product in a sophisticated background of recreational and social activity.

Little by little advertisers, not only of motorcars but of many other products, have come to see the advantage of providing all the visual stimuli possible to the exertion of imagination upon the part of the observer. And the result is a gratifying judgment on the part of the buying public that the advertisement gives life to the product, helps the prospective purchaser to see the product in relation to his own necessities and wishes.

One of the Bok Advertising prizes recently was given to a catalogue which sums such progress in the art of advertising with singular and attractive clarity. The book was done by T. M. Cleland of New York for the Cadillac Motor Car Company. Master printers incline to the belief that, in a decade, this book will have taken on rarely as an example of its manner and the skill with which it is possible to project vitality into the picturing of a product of steel.

Chills It Best Yet Produced
 D. H. Updike of Boston, expressing his satisfaction as a master printer in the superlative qualities of the book, as a combination of illustration and beautiful type, believes it is the logical result of a long series of patient experiments. He points out that the artist has steadily progressed in later years toward a point where he might be expected to produce such

Picture This in Color



Prize-Winning Design in Cadillac Catalogue. Much of its Effectiveness Attributed to Lost Through Lack of the Vivid Color Combinations Embodied in the Original.

perhaps the most striking piece of advertising in color yet produced in the United States.

The essential product is fitted with grace and elegance into a series of settings which are not only interesting but fascinating; the pictures made are logical and desirable from the viewpoint of the owner of a fine motorcar; and the viewpoint of the reader undergoes no necessity of readjustment as observation is transferred from picture to print, for the type, the format and the symmetrical manner of presentation adhere closely to the fundamental requirement of an advertiser, that he present his product in a setting of dignity and worth, of immediate beauty and everlasting worth.

SLOW PROGRESS OF THE LEAGUE IS EXPLAINED

Ex-Geneva Official Tells Why More Has Not Been Done Toward Disarmament

By WILHELM FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The proposed treaty for the outlawry of war by Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, is "one of the most important things that has happened in the world since the framing of the League of Nations Covenant," declared Señor Salvador de Madariaga, until recently director of the disarmament section of the League of Nations, in a speech reviewing the five years' efforts to achieve that objective at a meeting of the parliamentary committee of the National Council for the Prevention of War in the House of Commons, under the chairmanship of Lord Parmoor. The possibilities of further technical study of disarmament at Geneva, he declared, would be "exhausted."

Señor Madariaga explaining why disarmament which is the first task assigned to the League by the covenant had made so little progress, attributed it, first to the slow pace necessitated by the requirement of unanimity of the nations composing the League; the second obstacle was caused by the instability of governments, and the third difficulty was measuring the level of armaments, and the fact that "even if a solution which would appeal to all nations was assumed to be possible, each of the 55 nations would regard it differently in accordance with their national psychology."

Locarno Due to League
 The Locarno treaties, he maintained, were undoubtedly due to the disarmament work of the League. Years ago, continued the speaker, a questionnaire was sent to all member nations asking what were the requirements which made it necessary to keep up their armed forces. All the answers, said Señor Madariaga, could be reduced to one formula: "We are a peace-loving nation, but we are surrounded by a hellish people and must guard against them."

Every nation, in its own eyes, was a lamb and every other nation a wolf. The only hope of a solution, he continued, was to regard disarmament not as a technical but as a political problem. What mattered was whether

the policy of a nation was aggressive—whether the armaments were defensive or offensive, according to the intentions of the possessors.

Speaking of the effect of the Geneva protocol upon public opinion, he said it was possible to attach too much importance to the signing of a treaty and not enough to the validity of the treaty in public opinion. If the protocol was not international law, he believed that it was, to a large extent, international life, and he did not believe that any nation today, even the nation that opposed it at the time, would care to act against the spirit of the protocol. There had been an important change in the opinion among leading political forces in America indicated in Mr. Kellogg's unique proposal to France.

Two Definite Results Achieved
 He thought the responsibility for the lack of actual results from the various commissions lay at the door of the political personnel of the League, not at what the military experts who could not be expected to express opinions other than those dictated by the security of these countries. Two definite results had been achieved. Both in the matters of chemical and air warfare, the conclusion had been reached that the only possible safeguard against the rapid transformation of a country's chemical industries and its air fleet from peace to war purposes was along lines of international control. He thought that disarmament problems were now entirely of a political character. It would have to be realized that the real trouble lay in the fact that armaments were actually maintained as instruments of policy, and it was useless to expect reduction until some alternative instrument of policy was provided. Armaments would remain instruments of policy so long as international rivalry continued.

Until co-operation took the place of rivalry between nations, there could be no hope of any great reduction of armament. "Unless we are going to work for the establishment of a world community," he concluded, "the talk about reducing armaments is a mere waste of breath."

Señor de Madariaga is now a professor of Spanish at Oxford.

MIAMI TO EUROPE SHIPMENTS

MIAMI, Fla.—It is possible that before next autumn southern Florida will be shipping citrus fruits and vegetables from this port direct to Europe. A large consignment of citrus fruits was shipped from Jacksonville to England some weeks ago, but this is the first intimation of shipments from Miami.

PRIVATE ROAD IN YELLOWSTONE IS PROTESTED

Powerful Interests Oppose Proposed Mining Haul to Reduce Grades

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An attempt to build a mining road through the Yellowstone National Park is being opposed by the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of National Parks and the National Parks Association. The proposal, introduced in Congress in the form of a bill, provides for improving the road from Cooke City, Mont., down the valley of the Lamar and near its junction with the Yellowstone River, to build a new road down the north side to Gardiner, a distance of 21 miles, all within the National Park. Its cost would exceed \$1,200,000. The reason given for this road, which is meant solely for Cooke City trucking, is to short-cut the present route via Mammoth, Hot Springs and substitute easier grades.

Cooke City, which lies just outside the northeastern corner of the park, was established during a mining boom. It has had successive booms and successive slacks times. Cattle traffic, village supplies, coal and ore have passed through Yellowstone for years, but have not interfered with park use. One or more trucks and a bus every day or two during the three or four months in the year when snow conditions permit, have not figured in road calculations. Of recent years there has been little travel from the park to the Grasshopper Glacier, which lies a horseback journey beyond it.

The National Parks Association sets forth the following reason for opposing the proposed bill: "No road should be built in any national park to serve any industrial purpose; the road would dissect one of the noblest of Yellowstone wildernesses, which is sufficiently reached now by train; the road would cut through a choice haunt of buffalo and other wild life within the park which under no circumstances should be disturbed."

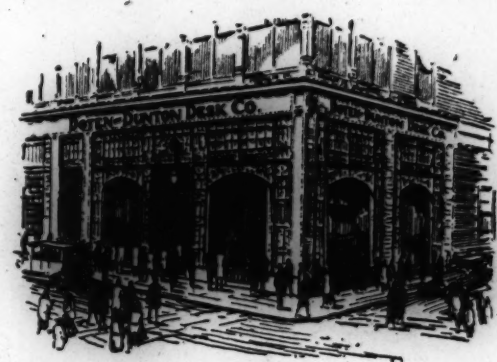
CANADA'S FLYING ACTIVITIES

OTTAWA (AP)—Canada has augmented its fleet of light airplanes for loan to civil flying clubs by 30 additional Moth planes. The Moths have already been delivered to the Government, and are being distributed to clubs which comply with the necessary conditions.

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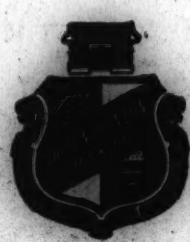
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NEUTRAL LOANS TO BELLIGERENT BANNED BY PACT

New Pan-American Agreement Also Forbids Furnishing of Munitions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Pan-American Conference agreement defining conditions of neutrality for the Western Hemisphere in time of war, just made public by the State Department, forbids the furnishing of money for munitions to belligerents.

The only reservation made by the United States to the convention adopted at Havana is in the article which provides that "armed merchant ships" shall be regarded as belligerents when entering the ports and waters of neutrals.

This reservation was made because the United States will be forced to arm her merchant vessels in case of submarine warfare.

Some of the convention's major provisions follow:

"Warships of belligerents have the right of detaining and visiting on the high seas or in territorial waters, not neutral, any merchant vessel for the purpose of ascertaining its character and nationality and whether it is carrying cargo prohibited by international law or has violated the blockade.

Safety for Crew
"The vessel shall not be out of navigable condition before the crew and passengers have been transferred to safety.

"Belligerent submarines are subject to the same rules.

"The belligerent states are obligated to abstain from committing in neutral waters acts of war or acts of any other kind which may constitute, on the part of the state which tolerates them, an infraction of neutrality. The belligerent state is forbidden:

(a) To utilize neutral waters as a base for naval operations against the enemy, or for the purpose of renewing or increasing its military provisions or the armament of its ships or to complete the equipment of the latter.

(b) To establish in neutral waters radio telegraph stations or any other equipment which may serve as a means of communication with its military forces or to avail itself of the installations of this nature which it might have established prior to the war and which had not been opened to the public.

"The warships of belligerents are forbidden to remain in the ports or waters of a neutral state for more than 24 hours except in rough weather or for refueling.

"Aircrafts of belligerents shall not fly over the territory or jurisdictional waters of neutrals, except in accordance with the regulations of the latter.

The neutral states are forbidden:

(a) To deliver to belligerents, directly or indirectly, and for any reason whatever, warships, munitions or any other material.

Loans Forbidden
(b) To make loans or grants to belligerents during the war.

"Credits granted by a neutral state to facilitate the sale or exportation of its food products or raw materials are excepted from this prohibition.

"Neutral states are not obligated to prevent the exportation or transit, at the expense of any one of the belligerents, of arms, munitions and

in general everything that may be useful to its military forces.

"Transit should be permitted when, two American nations being at war, one of the belligerents is a Mediterranean country which has no other manner of provisioning itself, always provided that this does not affect the vital interests of the country of whom transit is requested." (This provision was inserted to satisfy Bolivia, which has no sea coast and so fulfills the description "Mediterranean.")

"Neutral states shall not oppose the voluntary departure of the nationals of belligerent states, even if they leave in great numbers at one time; but they may oppose the voluntary departure of such of their own nationals as are going to enlist with the armed forces."

SMITH ATTACKS BITTER TO SOUTH

(Continued from Page 1)

would take away votes from the South in this State."

My correspondent closes his note with this pithy reflection: "Nullification as a platform and a bugle-statement as the campaign emblem will not win in North Carolina."

Firm Anti-Smith Stand
I am in possession of a large number of letters, much of this character. To quote expressions bearing upon the nomination of Governor Smith would be to indulge in merely useless repetition of the same opinion. It can be stated without a shadow of qualification or the slightest possibility of successful contradiction that southern sentiment expressed in the states of North Carolina, Georgia and Florida is virtually a unit against such a nomination, and southern delegates to Houston will oppose it to the last moment.

Accepting this as a fact, the debatable question remains, "What effect would Smith's nomination have upon the southern electoral vote?" To this question one receives sharply divergent answers. One fact, however, stands out: Unless President Coolidge or Secretary Hoover should be the Republican nominee practically no one looks for any break in the solid South. It is true that Governor Lowden has some popularity in North Carolina, and that his friends will contest with Hoover for the delegation, but I have heard no suggestion that he could carry the State if nominated.

Difficult to Forecast
An aspirant for nomination on the Democratic state ticket writes: "I am of the opinion that if Smith were nominated, there is a possibility that the North Carolina vote would be given to the Republican candidate. I would not like to state that it would be probable because the Democrats in this State have been so accustomed to standing by the ticket, and there has been to this date no real test of the prejudices, such as appear against Smith, that it is very difficult to forecast."

"I think that most of the prejudice against Smith is based upon his religious allegiance, notwithstanding the fact that the open arguments used against him are on the liquor question. In this connection, I would want to state that I thoroughly despise religious intolerance, and at the same time, from my political experience I recognize its existence and its menace in campaigns."

"North Carolina is notably a dry State, and this opposition will also weigh very heavily against him by reason of the fact that both the Baptist and Methodist organizations in the State, at their various conferences, have urged upon people to refuse to support any man who is wet."

Bitterness of "Wars"
One can, however, get opinions differing materially from this one. For example, there comes from New Bern, a town at the very opposite end of the State from Winston-Salem, a letter from a very distinguished Democrat who visions even the possibility of there being Smith votes in the North Carolina delegation at Houston, and is positive that the State would go Democratic if New York's Governor should be nominated.

He is in no sense a friend to that nominee for he says that the nomination "would be a national calamity for the reason that it would inject into the campaign a liquor war, religious war, and a Tammany war, forced upon the people of the country by Smith and his followers."

In some portions of the State I find a feeling that somewhat temperate attacks made upon the New York Governor have operated to his benefit. An active politician from Shelby for example told me: "I think the

Tooting His Way to Education



Joseph Falk, a Senior at Northeastern University, Boston, Plays in Orchestras While Maintaining High Scholastic Standing. Composes Music For University's Comedy, "Yes, Yes, Siam."

Skill on Saxophone Pays for Schooling

And Now Boston Student Has Written Music for 17 Songs in Space of an Hour

While the saxophone is classified by many musicians as a mongrel instrument of dubious musical repute and limited usefulness, Joseph Falk, a student at Northeastern University, Boston, has played a "sax," as the youngsters prefer to call it, in eight countries, and in the last four years the playing has piled up \$8000 for him with which to continue his schooling. So he may be indulged for his belief that, after all the often despised "sax" has its uses.

He graduated from Boston English High School, completing his course in three years. He had been a "musician" since he was 10. He elected association with the lighter type of orchestra but along with his orchestral playing he was maintaining his place in the honorary scholastic society and his name appeared regularly on the coveted dean's list.

The latest achievement of young Falk is the composition in an hour of the music for 17 songs for the Northeastern musical comedy, "Yes, Yes, Siam." Prof. Harold W. Melvin, dramatic coach for the comedy, was skeptical when he learned of this mass production of songs but, having heard the music, he agreed that here was an engaging music, written in the best modern idiom and likely to pave the way for a consequential new activity in music for the composer.

HOOPER MAY ENTER PRIMARY IN INDIANA
Secretary's Followers to Decide on Filing

WASHINGTON (AP)—While Herbert Hoover is still inclined to remain out of the Republican primaries in Indiana, final decision rested largely in a conference of a group of his supporters in Indianapolis. Thirty-three delegates to the Kansas City convention are at stake, and if the Secretary of Commerce decides to make a fight for them he must file a declaration by Thursday night.

Both here and in Indiana, one group of Mr. Hoover's followers are urging him to enter the primaries, while another is advising him to stay out on the ground that he probably would be a losing battle against Senator James E. Watson, who already has filed as a presidential candidate.

Several days ago the cabinet officer, who has entered the primaries in Ohio, Michigan and Maryland, and intends to file in those of at least two other states, was in Indianapolis.

Alexander Gunn
Last night, in Jordan Hall, Alexander Gunn, pianist, presented the following program: The Prelude and Fugue in B flat minor and that in B flat major, from "The Well-Tempered Clavier," Book I, Bach; Ballade, "Reflets dans l'eau," Chopin; "Les Collines d'Anacapri," Debussy; Phantasie, C major, Schumann; Nocturne, C sharp minor, Mazurka, Chopin, opus 17, Etude, F minor, opus 10, Berceuse, Polonaise, A flat major, Chopin.

Pleasantly remembered as an artist of intelligence and poetic feeling, Mr. Gunn was warmly greeted by a large audience. As in former times he again showed his sensitivity to the value of a singing tone, and throughout the recital the production of a lovely tone quality seemed of paramount importance to him.

Mr. Gunn, last night, was essentially a craftsman who freely utilized the more somber colors of the musical palette. It is possible that he undervalued the worth of the more glowing, more vital mediums? A generous splash of vivid hue would have greatly enhanced his work, both in the Ballade by Debussy and the Schumann Phantasie. His sense of rhythmic values seemed, temporarily, to have deserted him in both the Bach and the Chopin groups. It is also unfortunate that he should have fallen upon evil times with regard to technique and pedaling, yet upon the heels of this reluctant statement must come another in praise of his performance of the Berceuse, a performance in which the gentle, undulating rhythm was admirably handled, the melodic line beautifully sustained and the singing tone, which is completely his, very much in evidence. Admirably, too, he played the Debussy "Canope" and "Les Collines d'Anacapri." In these compositions there was a momentary flash of the pianist of former days.

Mr. Gunn was recalled many times and generously added to his program.

three other states, conferred here with Oscar G. Froelinger, publisher of the Fort Wayne News-Sentinel, and E. M. Wasmuth, of Huntington.

Lowden and Smith Win
South Dakota Delegations

PIERRE, S. D. (AP)—Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, Democrat, and Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, Republican, have been named by their respective parties in South Dakota for nomination as President of the United States.

Governor Smith's running mate, as named at the Democratic state proposal meeting, would be Dan Moody, Governor of Texas. Vice-President Charles G. Dawes was chosen for renomination by the Republicans.

Lowden was the unopposed and unanimous choice of the Republicans, but Governor Smith's name was opposed by that of Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana. One ballot was enough to decide the issue, with Governor Smith receiving 43,876 votes to 41,313 for Senator Walsh. Each proposalman cast the number of votes polled in his party at the last gubernatorial election, a majority being enough for endorsement.

AUSTIN, Tex. (AP)—Informed that South Dakota Democrats had endorsed him for the Vice-Presidency, Dan Moody, Governor of Texas, said he "didn't imagine they ever heard of me." The Governor added the news "comes too suddenly for me to comment on it."

Hoover Application Valid
BALTIMORE (AP)—Herbert Hoover's application to have his name placed on the ballots in the Maryland presidential primaries recently filed at Annapolis, containing all the elements necessary to make it valid, Attorney General Thomas H. Robinson has informed David C. Wimbrenner 3d, Secretary of State.

Curtis Gets Delegates
WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—Seven delegates-at-large instructed to vote for the nomination of Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, for President at the Republican National Convention have been chosen at the state party convention here.

Ferris Favors Walsh
DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—In a letter to William M. Crampton, Democratic national committeeman, Woodbridge N. Ferris, United States Senator, declared he would not be a candidate for re-election this fall. In the same letter Senator Ferris declared he would not support Alfred E. Smith, Democratic presidential nominee, but he will support Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana.

BOSTON MOTOR SHOW WILL BE COLORFUL
Artistry of Displays Will Be Matched by Setting

The motorcar of 1923 is such a sparkling and colorful jewel that it requires a resplendent setting, is the theory upon which the sponsors of the Boston Automobile Show are planning their eight-day exhibition which will open March 10.

Decorations of the entrance and interior of Mechanics Building, where the exhibit will be held, is being carried forward on a much more elaborate and artistic scale than for any of the 26 annual displays which have preceded it and make it one of the oldest automobile shows in America.

Skilled scenic artists, sculptors, wrought iron workers, lighting experts and carpenters are at work under direction of Ernest W. Campbell, an architect of French and German training, preparing the draped ceilings and walls, light walls, pilastered balconies and trellised aisles among which more than 100 motorcars of 43 makes will be displayed.

Development of the lacquer finishing process has made the car of one somber color a thing of the past. Chester I. Campbell, manager of the show, declared, "Two great steps forward have been the preparation of an unlimited variety of colors in lacquer and a finish that is as smooth and glossy as varnish. The whole countryside will be brightened this season by the 1923 crop of cars," he said.

PROHIBITION IS HERE TO STAY, SAYS DRY HEAD

Federal Chief Promises Better Enforcement—Smith Failure Predicted

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—The prohibition law is a good law, it can and will be enforced, and citizens should realize it is "here to stay," Prohibition Commissioner James M. Dorgan declared before the Anti-Saloon League's Southeastern States Prohibition Convention here.

"Federal enforcement," he added, "is just getting a good flying start. Next year we expect to show even more impressive results than the preceding ones, else it will be time for some of us to get out."

Answering critics of the prohibition bureau's policy of denaturing alcohol for industrial purposes, the commissioner warned his hearers sharply that "it is not the duty of the Government to furnish pure bootleg liquor under the industrial alcohol act."

He added that "no law abiding citizen ever was injured by industrial alcohol."

Better Living Conditions
He declared that the Eighteenth Amendment has contributed to the moral and spiritual well-being of the nation by affording better living conditions and increased cultural advantages.

At the same time, he urged more complete co-operation on the part of states with federal enforcement officials, without which, he declared, satisfactory results never would be obtained.

One session of the convention was devoted to women speakers, headed by Mrs. Mollie Davis Nicholson, of Chevy Chase, Md., president of the Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League, and Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, general chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, of Beverly, Mass.

At an earlier session, F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, declared, "Dry southern Democrats like yourselves must decide whether Governor Smith was right or wrong when, at the Vanderbilt Hotel dinner in New York a few years ago, he declared the Democratic Party is a saloon party and everybody knows it is and it ought to come out and say so."

"Blow Off the Froth"
"I cannot believe that one of the states you represent will give its delegation to the man who sent word to a wet Governor of New Jersey that he would help him put over a bill that will get us where we can put a foot on the rail again and blow off the froth. Smith is the froth that the Democratic Party will blow into nothingness."

Declaring that if there is any bolt at or after the Houston convention, it probably will be a bolt by the wets, the dry leader added: "The victors don't have to bolt and the majority will be lined up on the dry side and in favor of a dry candidate for the Presidency."

One term in the White House by any wet, Mr. McBride continued, would mean the end of prohibition.

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NEW PRIMITIVE INDIANS FOUND

Reported Inhabiting Jungles on Bolivia-Brazil Border by Returned Traveler

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A tribe of dark Indians, different from any yet found on the American continents, is living in the almost impenetrable jungles of the Bolivia-Brazil border, according to A. Hyatt Verill, field agent of the Museum of the American Indian, Hays Foundation, who has just returned to New York from the Santa Luisa of the Grace line.

Mr. Verill expressed the belief that he had discovered descendants of the black tribes of the Malayan or South Sea Islands. After extensive investigation, he said, he holds the opinion that the ancestors of the primitive group crossed from the South Seas to South America by way of the great archipelago which is believed to have once spanned the Pacific.

Mr. Verill was engaged in other research for the museum when he heard of the strange tribe called the "Siriono," numbering about 350 persons.

Their jargon bears no resemblance to that heard by the explorer in his many expeditions through South America. He was able, he added, to communicate with them by sign language, and to convince them of his willingness to aid rather than injure them.

Mr. Verill passed several months with the tribe, being allowed to go and come at will.

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Decree Goes Forth That Puritan Celebration Help Civic Growth

Massachusetts Tercentenary Committee Says Observance in 1930 Should Be Model for Future Events of Like Character

A decree that permanent civic betterment must accrue from the Massachusetts tercentenary celebration in 1930, setting the styles for similar national observances in the future, is issued by the tercentenary committee. A list of 17 permanent improvements along civic, social and cultural lines are being considered. Celebration of the three hundredth birthday of the Bay Colony, founded by the Puritans in 1630, must be "more than a passing jubilation, soon forgotten. The intent is to be practical with vision, without being visionary," the committee said.

Efforts to secure uniformity of traffic regulations, coupled with greater efficiency, was placed first on the list of suggestions for betterment, which the executive committee in charge of the tercentenary has submitted to its larger committee of 300. Changes in this line would include New England as a whole.

This effort will be accompanied, if approved, by a movement to make all highway and street signs uniform and adequately placed in villages, towns, cities and along the roadways. It would also involve the removal of unsightly and misleading signs.

The executive committee also proposes an open air theater in Boston, which could be used for the Tercentenary, and would render aid to the permanent enjoyment and enlightenment of the people, and as a model for others.

Erection of a permanent memorial

in honor of the Puritan founders of the Bay Colony, the neglect of which is termed a "reflection on the people and officials who have not acted sooner," is included.

Establishment of an opera company of the standard formerly maintained in Boston, together with unusual musical features, aided and abetted by the production of noteworthy dramatic features, which will serve as stepping stones for the building up of like features in other parts of the State and the United States was recommended for an important place during the Tercentenary year.

The improvement list runs on through a display of educational standards and methods; the completion of interstate avenues of travel; the erection of noteworthy buildings, federal, municipal, and university; port and harbor developments; the preservation of historic landmarks; the establishment of an industrial and commercial museum; and down through "everyday improvements," that will make for more comfortable and convenient living, and will impress visitors with the New England reputation for homelike comfort and prosperity.

Announcement was made by the committee that Herbert Parker of Boston, former Attorney General of Massachusetts, had been unanimously elected president of the Tercentenary Corporation, to succeed Ralph Adams

Crann, Boston architect, who has been called to Europe.

The granting of sanction to hold a lodge of instruction is the right of the private lodge and the sanction can be withdrawn at any time. In Ireland there is a Grand Lodge of Instruction under the direction of the Grand Master, several other Grand officers, and a limited number of past masters and no lodge may organize one. Occasionally, however, rehearsals of the ritual are held in open lodge and in the lodge room or temple—any meeting outside is absolutely prohibited.

In England, no member is eligible for the chair until he has served the office of Warden for 12 calendar months; in Ireland he must be a subscribing Warden or Past Warden, but in Scotland any Master Mason in good standing is eligible for the Master's chair and there is no necessity for him to have served the office of Warden at all.

REPUBLICANS OFFER PRIVATE POWER PLAN

Survey of New York State's Resources Proposed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A new plan to promote private development of the inland hydroelectric resources of the State, exclusive of the St. Lawrence and the Niagara rivers, has been introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Willis H. Sargent (R.), of Syracuse, sponsor of Republican waterpower legislation.

The measure provides for a commission to study the situation and devise a method for paying a proper return to the State upon all developments where state land is used.

The bill also prohibits the construction of any reservoirs within two miles of a village or more than 1510 feet above sea level. These provisions would protect the resort sections of the Adirondacks, disturbance of whose interests has been one of the principal objections of Democrats to the development of the mountain streams.

MAINE BLUEBERRIES INCREASE

AUGUSTA (P)—Growing importance of the blueberry crop in Maine is pointed out by the Commissioner of Agriculture who announces the value of the 1927 crop as \$76,851. This compares with \$40,751 received by blueberry farmers in 1926.

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There are, however, certain minor points of administration in many of these which it may be of interest to examine. Perhaps the greatest interest concerns the Mark degree. In England and Ireland this degree is not recognized or, rather, forms no part of Craft and Royal Arch Masonry. In fact, there is a resolution on the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of England forbidding English Masons from taking any part in the Mark section, but this, although never canceled, has nevertheless become abrogated, as proven by the fact that the Duke of Connaught is Grand Master and that, in many instances, English brethren hold grand office in each section. In Scotland, however, the degree is regarded as of the highest importance. In fact, it is essential to the second degree, although it is conferred only on Master Masons. No entry into the Royal Arch is possible until the candidate has proved that he is in possession of this degree. In Scotland, also, other degrees, such as the Royal and Select Masters and others are worked in connection with the Supreme Chapter of Royal Arch Masonry.

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Dinners form a regular feature of English Masonic gatherings. In Scotland no dinners are held, except on installation nights or on the annual Burns's gatherings, while in Ireland dinners are seldom held. Lodges do not meet on Sundays. There is no law in English Masonry forbidding private lodges to meet on that day and a few unrecognized clubs or schools of instruction do so meet, but these are independent units and not officially connected with any particular lodge and do not come under the direct control of the Grand Lodge. In Scotland lodges are definitely prohibited from assembling on Sundays, except for the purpose of holding a divine service. In Ireland, also, Sunday meetings are strictly forbidden and none can be held under any circumstances.

In England most lodges have their own lodge of instruction attached, though, sometimes, two lodges unite in forming a joint lodge of instruction. Here the members are grounded in the ritual used in the lodge and it is to the growing attendance at these that the vastly improved rendering of the ritual must be ascribed. Most, if not all, of these lodges have attached to them benevolent associations in which the members pay weekly sums which accumulate until they reach 10 guineas in each instance, when the member is eligible to go up as a steward at one or other of the festivals for the three Masonic institutions. It is an open secret that a very large proportion of the vast sums collected each year at these festivals is obtained through these associations. The payment of 2s. a week qualifies a member for one of these stewardships within two years. When he has become a life governor of two he is entitled to wear what is known as the "charity jewel."

The granting of sanction to hold a lodge of instruction is the right of the private lodge and the sanction can be withdrawn at any time. In Ireland there is a Grand Lodge of Instruction under the direction of the Grand Master, several other Grand officers, and a limited number of past masters and no lodge may organize one. Occasionally, however, rehearsals of the ritual are held in open lodge and in the lodge room or temple—any meeting outside is absolutely prohibited.

In England, no member is eligible for the chair until he has served the office of Warden for 12 calendar months; in Ireland he must be a subscribing Warden or Past Warden, but in Scotland any Master Mason in good standing is eligible for the Master's chair and there is no necessity for him to have served the office of Warden at all.

REPUBLICANS OFFER PRIVATE POWER PLAN

Survey of New York State's Resources Proposed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A new plan to promote private development of the inland hydroelectric resources of the State, exclusive of the St. Lawrence and the Niagara rivers, has been introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Willis H. Sargent (R.), of Syracuse, sponsor of Republican waterpower legislation.

The measure provides for a commission to study the situation and devise a method for paying a proper return to the State upon all developments where state land is used.

The bill also prohibits the construction of any reservoirs within two miles of a village or more than 1510 feet above sea level. These provisions would protect the resort sections of the Adirondacks, disturbance of whose interests has been one of the principal objections of Democrats to the development of the mountain streams.

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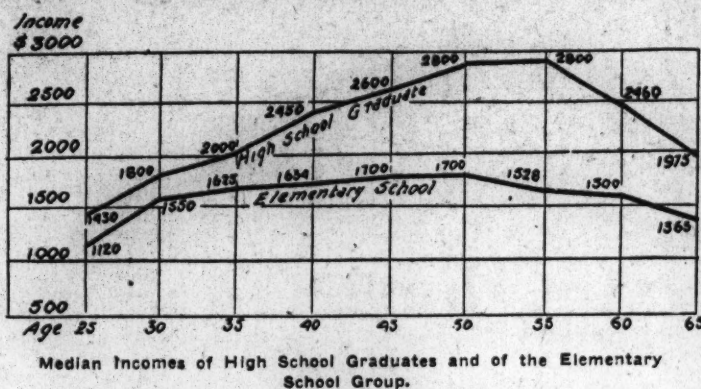
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The Relation of Education and Income

The third of a series of articles based on a study of the cash value of education.



III. The Earnings of High School Graduates

By EVERETT W. LORD
Dean, College of Business Administration, Boston University
(Copyright, 1928, by Everett W. Lord)

IN THE traditional school program in America the four-year high school course follows the eight elementary grades, and each year a largely increasing number of boys and girls enter upon the high school course. In every large city there are specialized high schools in which technical and professional subjects are taught. In the high schools of commerce, for example, boys are given extensive courses in business subjects and girls are trained in stenography and other secretarial branches. In technical or manual training high schools scores of trades are taught. But the vast majority of young people spend their high school years in the study of a more general course—English and foreign languages, algebra and geometry, history and natural science. The practical value of such study is often questioned, but even with the growing popularity of specialized courses, there has been but slight falling off in the general approval of the standard high school program.

The popularity of the high school course is well shown in the Alpha Kappa Psi study. Of individual returns, 1772, or almost exactly 25 per cent, are from graduates of high school who have had no higher education in school or college; and 1295, or approximately 20 per cent, of the entire 7396, report a partial high school course—one year or more.

Range of Incomes
The following table shows the number of returns of each age group, and the median income and the highest income reported in each group:

Age Group	No. of Returns	Median Income	Highest Income
Under 25	213	\$1,400	\$2,500
25-34	277	1,600	3,000
35-44	277	1,800	3,500
45-54	277	2,000	4,000
55-64	277	2,200	4,500
65-74	277	2,400	5,000
75-84	277	2,600	5,500
85-94	277	2,800	6,000
95-104	277	3,000	6,500
105-114	277	3,200	7,000
115-124	277	3,400	7,500
125-134	277	3,600	8,000
135-144	277	3,800	8,500
145-154	277	4,000	9,000
155-164	277	4,200	9,500
165-174	277	4,400	10,000
175-184	277	4,600	10,500
185-194	277	4,800	11,000
195-204	277	5,000	11,500
205-214	277	5,200	12,000
215-224	277	5,400	12,500
225-234	277	5,600	13,000
235-244	277	5,800	13,500
245-254	277	6,000	14,000
255-264	277	6,200	14,500
265-274	277	6,400	15,000
275-284	277	6,600	15,500
285-294	277	6,800	16,000
295-304	277	7,000	16,500
305-314	277	7,200	17,000
315-324	277	7,400	17,500
325-334	277	7,600	18,000
335-344	277	7,800	18,500
345-354	277	8,000	19,000
355-364	277	8,200	19,500
365-374	277	8,400	20,000
375-384	277	8,600	20,500
385-394	277	8,800	21,000
395-404	277	9,000	21,500
405-414	277	9,200	22,000
415-424	277	9,400	22,500
425-434	277	9,600	23,000
435-444	277	9,800	23,500
445-454	277	10,000	24,000
455-464	277	10,200	24,500
465-474	277	10,400	25,000
475-484	277	10,600	25,500
485-494	277	10,800	26,000
495-504	277	11,000	26,500
505-514	277	11,200	27,000
515-524	277	11,400	27,500
525-534	277	11,600	28,000
535-544	277	11,800	28,500
545-554	277	12,000	29,000
555-564	277	12,200	29,500
565-574	277	12,400	30,000
575-584	277	12,600	30,500
585-594	277	12,800	31,000
595-604	277	13,000	31,500
605-614	277	13,200	32,000
615-624	277	13,400	32,500
625-634	277	13,600	33,000
635-644	277	13,800	33,500
645-654	277	14,000	34,000
655-664	277	14,200	34,500
665-674	277	14,400	35,000
675-684	277	14,600	35,500
685-694	277	14,800	36,000
695-704	277	15,000	36,500
705-714	277	15,200	37,000
715-724	277	15,400	37,500
725-734	277	15,600	38,000
735-744	277	15,800	38,500
745-754	277	16,000	39,000
755-764	277	16,200	39,500
765-774	277	16,400	40,000
775-784	277	16,600	40,500
785-794	277	16,800	41,000
795-804	277	17,000	41,500
805-814	277	17,200	42,000
815-824	277	17,400	42,500
825-834	277	17,600	43,000
835-844	277	17,800	43,500
845-854	277	18,000	44,000
855-864	277	18,200	44,500
865-874	277	18,400	45,000
875-884	277	18,600	45,500
885-894	277	18,800	46,000
895-904	277	19,000	46,500
905-914	277	19,200	47,000
915-924	277	19,400	47,500
925-934	277	19,600	48,000
935-944	277	19,800	48,500
945-954	277	20,000	49,000
955-964	277	20,200	49,500
965-974			

With the Librarian

Need of Books and Libraries in the Near East

Miss Edna Phillips, chairman of the A. T. A. Committee on Work With Foreign-Born, who spent a recent period in the Near East, writes first-hand impressions of the educational and civic work in Greece and Turkey done by several American institutions.

State House, Boston, Mass.

RECENTLY I had the opportunity of getting a first-hand impression of the educational and civic work in Greece and Turkey done by several American institutions. The quality and spirit of their service I believe to be one reason the traveler finds that good feeling and admiration for the United States obtain in the Near East today.

Such institutions as Robert College in Constantinople and the American School of Classical Studies in Athens have important libraries as a right arm for their service. Three leaders in other organizations—the Y. W. C. A. in Turkey, the American Junior College for Girls in Old Phaleron, Greece, and the American Academy for Girls in Scutari, Turkey, told me their work was not yet so equipped, although each has a beginning library (the Y. W. C. A. library in Constantinople is the only circulating library in Turkey). Each of these leaders, independently of the others, told me the great handicap they found in not having access in the Near East to the library service they had learned to consider so integral a part of educational and social service work in America. They said this handicap was constant, pressing and impossible to ignore.

Through letters of introduction from the American Library Association's secretariat office to ministers of education in Greece and Turkey, and by talks with others in close touch with the subject, I learned that the departments of education in both countries are alive to the importance of book circulation as part of their educational program. Undoubtedly the development of public library service, tax supported (already started in Greece in its national library in Athens and in a few municipal and school libraries elsewhere) is the ultimate solution to be desired both by nationals of those countries and by resident Americans. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the hope that at least in centers such as Saloniki, Constantinople and Smyrna, it may be found possible before long to start modern libraries run by progressive methods, for the general public—including men, women and children. The initiative for this would come most suitably from citizens of those municipalities. At present both countries lack under the financial strain of long and exhausting wars and the rehabilitation of refugees. State and municipal appropriations from taxes must cover first the primary necessities of life in this time of vital readjustment.

The Best Books Needed

The boards in America sponsoring the work in Turkey of the Y. W. C. A. and the American Academy for Girls in Scutari and the American Junior College for Girls in Old Phaleron, Greece, meet the expenses for this foreign work largely by subscriptions. It is not likely these boards can materially increase the funds apportioned for library service.

The only immediate means of help in gifts. Gifts of books are very acceptable, but present difficulties. The standards of these institutions are so high that only the best books and magazines in English and French for young people of collegiate years and young adults are acceptable. Standard dictionaries, especially in English, other reference material and books for reading and study on any of the basic subjects usually included in the curriculum of standard schools and colleges are needed. Novels and stories not too idiomatic in style nor too local in subject matter to be comprehensible to young women born and brought up in the Near East would be greatly enjoyed. Book post both to Greece and Turkey from the United States is 1 cent for each 2 oz. up to 4 lb. and 6 oz. Dividing packages so they do not weigh more than this avoids customs declaration, additional transit charge and a much higher rate of postage charged for heavier packages. Mark packages "Book post." The cost and the difficulties do not make it seem wise to send books that are much worn.

Most Effective Means

When possible, gifts of money orders to be used on books, magazine subscriptions and reading service is the most effective and direct means of strengthening this just and noble cause. Those able to take part in any of the suggested ways had best do so directly, to the institution chosen. The address follows: Miss Mary E. Kinney, principal, American Academy for Girls in Scutari, Turkey.

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—noted for quality and fashion.

Their famous Modesto models combine what everyone wants... comfort with style.

A great variety of new and exquisite designs, the newest and most beautiful materials are to be had in their shoes for every occasion.

Cousins shoes for men and young men represent the highest possible quality at the lowest possible price.

SPECIAL CHIFFON HOSIERY IN SERVICE, WEIGHTS and all colors

\$1.95

J. & T. COUSINS

1226 Chestnut St Philadelphia

American Junior College for Girls, Phaleron, Athens, Greece.

This college, like the school before mentioned, is an enterprise of the American Board of Foreign Missions. The college was opened in Old Phaleron in 1925 as a continuation of the American Collegiate Institute of Smyrna. Ten nationalities are represented among the students. Greeks and Armenians predominate. Miss Ruth Woodsmall, director, Y. W. C. A., in the Near East, 10 Rue Sirs Selvi, Pera, Constantinople, Turkey.

The Young Women's Christian Association of the Near East through its clubs, educational classes and various other activities is helping individual girls in Turkey to adjust themselves to changing social and economic conditions and is training them for the leadership that the new position of woman in those countries is demanding.

No one can understand better than those who know good book service in America how vital a part the right books well administered play in furthering inter-racial relationships.

EDNA PHILLIPS

Simple, Unruffled, and Content to Be Just Cow



What is More Peaceful, Ventures the Writer, Than This Study of a White Cow by Constant Troyon! Looking Neither to Right Nor to Left, Burdened With No Overemphasized Sense of Responsibility, the Animal Ploids Along, Planting One Foot Down, Then Another.

Sunset Stories

Hurdy-Gurdy

BOSTON COMMON was crum full of slow, soft sunshine on one of those March mornings when the wind is curled up asleep, and from the direction of the Public



After the Fourth Tune He Began to Dance Slowly and With Great Dignity.

Garden came far-off sounds as though the earth was crying for the bulbs.

On a slope of brown sod lifting toward Boylston Street were pigeons. They had their heads tucked into their wings just as you snuggle into your coat collar. But they weren't cold, just cozy.

Suddenly, Florrie, the most pompous of all pigeons, swooped down upon them, and whenever Florrie

swoops it means that if you are another pigeon you take your head out of your wings and wait for something.

"Listen!" said Florrie.

Every pigeon eye was cocked. From far up the Common came music. It came nearer and nearer, telling some silly story about dancing and being gay. The pigeons listened and as they listened some sparrows came, led by Pib, captain of sparrows, and all the feathered Commoners grouped themselves together and bent all their wings and ears and noses to that music.

Nearer and nearer the music moved.

In a few minutes along came what was making the music—a hand-organ, a hurdy-gurdy. And trooping behind the hurdy-gurdy was Roger P. Scroggins, swinging his little cane in time to the music and with his hat cocked on the back of his head.

And behind Mr. Scroggins were all of the Squiffetrees, his nephew Osmun, a gay young blade of a Squirrel, Mrs. Scroggins, and a number of other Commoners.

When the procession came to where the pigeons and sparrows were listening, the hurdy-gurdy stopped. Then it began playing again and poured out tune after tune, all of them gay.

For a time Mr. Scroggins just listened. After the fourth tune he began to dance slowly and with great dignity, in a circle around the hurdy-gurdy. Everyone clapped and shrieked and otherwise showed approval of Mr. Scroggins's gayety.

And as he danced first one pigeon, then a sparrow, then a Squiffetree, and finally Florrie herself formed in a ring and moved to the music.

The Commoners made merry until Mr. Scroggins suddenly thought of some business he had up near Charles Street, and placing his hat squarely on his head and swinging his cane in a most staid and dignified manner, walked away quite slowly, but all the time as he walked he kept humming tunes very much under his breath, and when he got out of sight of the listeners to the hurdy-gurdy he skipped three times.

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RADIO

Outdoor Antenna Need Ends With Use of Shield Grid Tube

Tremendous Increase in Sensitivity Combined With Stability and Tone Quality Noted

By VOLNEY D. HURD

No more unsightly outdoor antennas need be seen on the rooftops of our towns and cities. The answer is not a loop but even less of an energy picking up device than that, the short antenna. And we mean short, say five feet or so. Why this startling prediction? The answer is the new shield grid tube type of tube.

Commercial interests play an important part in any industry and they oppose the announcing of new radical features. This newspaper has been opposed to sensational technical exhibitions which were not really new achievements meriting the attention called to them. But our recent research leads us to make the statement that the new type of tube is decidedly a revolutionary thing.

Any device that will permit the easy assembly of a receiver which will operate on a very short indoor antenna with the ease that the ordinary set works on an outside antenna under favorable conditions, a device which is inherently stable and which may be incorporated in well-designed sets without upsetting this stability in the least, a device which gives so much amplification that regeneration may be kept at a minimum, thus insuring the best in tone quality—we maintain that such a device is revolutionary.

The shield grid tube was received by the engineering fraternity with some fear and trembling. It has made good and done this in a remarkably short time. This tube gives an amplification of some 30 to 40 per cent at its maximum. It may be used at a less sensitive point in order to gain selectivity and still the overall gain is at least double that of the usual 201-A tube used as a radio-frequency amplifier, and whether maximum or minimum sensitivity is used it is in the ideal.

B-D Set Application

Let us take the well-known Brown-Drake circuit, for example. James Millen of the National Company experimented with the writer in working out this receiver for use with the shield grid tube. The usual tuned plate method of transferring energy over to the next stage was used, as this gives the maximum amount of "kick." The regular type of antenna coil was used and the secondary of the radio-frequency transformer acted as the plate impedance. This proved rather unstable and the need of shielding became evident. This also promised to be so broad in tuning that it would be quite useless as the regular B-D circuit is only fairly selective.

The transformer idea was then tried. This tube needs a very high impedance in its plate circuit. In its own high impedance. A tuned circuit directly in the plate gives the highest impedance possible at radio frequencies. The extra grid in this tube, being at radio frequency, has potential, shields the plate from the grid so that the usual internal capacity is reduced to a negligible amount. Thus this tube needs no neutralization of its internal capacity.

This capacity has always been a controlling factor in radio frequency transformer design and too large a primary has usually proved impossible of neutralization. This tube is a happy combination in that the very high impedance in its plate circuit demands its own shielded grid. The next step was to wind a very high primary in the B-D transformer and after experimenting a 55-turn affair, wound on fine wire in a small slot, was taken as a fixed constant. This receiver was inherently very stable and it did not demand any change in the placing of the coils or other parts, nor did it demand any shielding or neutralization. The neutralizing condensers may be given a fond farewell in this circuit from now on and the accompanying grief of trying to neutralize it, a subject on which the writer has answered thousands of letters, can be dropped.

Tests Quite Amazing

We next tried tests with our completed receiver. It was first tried in a suburban location where only fair results had been obtained with the regular B-D type of set, the antenna being about a 25-foot indoor affair. Tuning it was lots of fun as the tickler could be carried right up to

5:45 Stock market, business news, Jacques Huard and his orchestra.
5:55 News.
6:00 Big Brother Club; lighthouse and coast guard news.
6:10 WPA, 30-minute dramatization.
6:20 Sports Watch, Frank Ryan.
6:30 Mr. and Mrs. Ed.
6:45 WPA, Howard time; Ipana advertisement.
6:50 WPA, Silvertown Quartet and Orchestra.
7:00 "Cruising the Air."
7:10 News.
7:20 Radio forecast and weather.
7:30 Organ recital by Frank Stevens.
Tomorrow
8 a. m.—E. B. Riddout, meteorologist.
8:30 Anne Bradford's Half-Hour.
9:00 Caroline Cabot.
9:10 From WPA.
9:15 WPA, Radio Household Institute.
9:20 Friendly Mails.
9:30 Time signals and news.
9:40 p. m.—Service from E. F. Keith's Theater.
9:45 Assembly luncheon from the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Irving Fisher of Yale.
9:55 Sylviana Wheeler, soprano.
10:00 Edison Light Hour of Music.
10:05 Gretchen McKullen's Cooking School.
WBOS, Wellesley, Mass. (590kc-594m)
4 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
12 Midnight Ministry.
WCRB, Portland, Me. (590kc-596m)
3 p. m.—Mr. and Mrs. Ed.
10:10 From WPA.
11 News.
WTAZ, Worcester, Mass. (590kc-597m)
8:30 Studio program.
9:10, 11:30 From WPA.
11:30 News.
WABR, Providence, R. I. (590kc-594m)
8:30 p. m.—Marguerite Mylon, contralto; Dorothy Johnson, soprano.
9:10 News.
9:15 News Knapp and Helen Gallagher.
9:10, 11:30 From WPA.
WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (590kc-595m)
8:30 p. m.—Jack says, "Ask Me Anything."
9:00 Air Prolog.
9:10, 11:30 From WPA.
11:30 News; weather.
WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (590kc-595m)
8:30 p. m.—From WPA.
11:30 Van Surdam's Studio Orchestra.
WFLB, Syracuse, N. Y. (1100kc-595m)
8:30 p. m.—From WPA.
9:10, 11:30 From WPA.
WGT, Schenectady, N. Y. (700kc-595m)
8:30 p. m.—Remington-Rand Band.
9:10 Radio Rollers.
9:15 Gypsy Love Song.
9:10, 11:30 From WPA.
WJZ, New York (590kc-594m)
8:30 p. m.—Champion Sparkers.
9:10, 11:30 From WPA.
9:15 Variety Hour.
10 Longines time; Mediterranean.
11:30 From the Piano.
11:30 Studio music.
WPA, New York (590kc-592m)
8:30 p. m.—Concert orchestra.
9:10 Great Composers; Arcadia Birkenholtz, violinist.
9:15 Howard time; Ipana Troubadours.
9:20 Silvertown Quartet and Orchestra.
9:30 Grand Opera; "Nimble Sam with Tamiki Mura."
11:30 Hal Kemp's orchestra.
WOM, Newark (710kc-422m)
8:30 p. m.—Mabelanna Corby program.
9:10, 11:30 From WPA.
11:30 Columbia Phonograph Hour.
News; weather.
The Winning Hour.
11:30 The Winning Hour.

One of the greatest treats, however, was the improved tone quality. We always thought the B-D type of circuit gave pretty good tone, but it could not equal what we were getting with this receiver. We recently discussed the flat top tuning curve, and the need of having this characteristic if one is to get good tone quality.

Many R. F. receivers have attempted to get this and many stages of R. F. have been used with small gain per stage in order to avoid excessive regeneration which destroys the shape of the tuning curve. This new receiver comes nearer to sounding like the flat top models than any other we have heard, and it is quite evident that the resonant curve of this set is very rounded at the top, giving practically a flat top without tricky circuit arrangements. The case for the shielded grid tube had been tried and it was found to be most satisfactory.

Next Comes Superonion

We have been working out a circuit design for this tube applied to our popular Superonion Six. This circuit finally has been completed and a model of this receiver tested with the shield grid tube has gone even further than we could have expected. In fact, it seems to be too sensitive. Without ground and antenna, it has to be cut away down in order to prevent local stations from overloading the detector. With a ground and two-foot antenna in the worst possible city location, a mile from three of the strongest radio stations, WGB, WJZ, WPA, WJZ (only 10 kilocycles from WPA), a local mile away, WABR and several others have been brought in with good loudspeaker volume.

In this location there are so many motors and outside noises that the background racket is excessive. The sensitivity is really too great for such a location. Tests are now being carried on in a suburban location, and results will be published later. We will describe the National Shield Grid Five, the receiver first discussed in this article, in our issue of Friday.

Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WBET, Boston, Mass. (1040-988m)
6:30 p. m.—Sam Robbins and his Early Birds.
7 News; finance.
7:15 Dinner concert by the Ramblers.
7:30 News and weather.
8:00 Michael Aherne, baritone; Anne Cullinan, accompanist.
8:10 Sid Reubens and his orchestra.
8:15 Marion Keefe Whitmore, soprano; Little Journeys into Songland.
8:30 Charlotte Ralston, contralto; Arnes Leighton, soprano; Edith Bradford, pianist.
9:10 Dance program.
11 News; weather.
WBZ and WBZA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (590kc-588m)
8:45 p. m.—Veterans Bureau talk.
9:10 Time and weather.
9:15 News; WJZ, Teddo Highlanders, talk by William DeLue.
9:20 Richard Howard, composer-pianist.
9:30 "The Golf Nuts."
9:40 Radio Nature League with Thornton W. Burgess.
9:45 WJZ, Champion Sparkers.
9:50 WJZ, Sylviana Wheeler.
9:55 WJZ, Messenger and his orchestra.
10 WJZ, Longines time.
Tomorrow
6:30 Polly and Her Pals.
6:45 News.
6:50 Polly and Her Pals.
7:00 News.
7:10 WPA, Service from Trinity Church, Boston.
7:15 "Giddy Waddy."
7:20 Hotel Matier Ensemble, time and weather.
7:25 WPA, Boston, Mass. (590kc-591m)
8:30 p. m.—News.
8:40 News.
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3:55 News.
4 News.
4:05 News.
4:10 News.
4:15 News.
4:20

Fashions and Crafts

Neckwear the Needlewoman Can Make

It is easy to make some of the prettiest neckwear that is now worn, and the advantage of making it at home is that the neckline can be fitted exactly to the frock with which it is worn.

Neckties of all kinds are exceedingly good style to wear, both with the tailored blouse and the sports frock. Crêpe-de-Chine cut four inches wide on the "crossing" at the neck and hemmed on the sewing machine with the narrowest hem makes an attractive tie. It may be knotted each time worn, or a small bow can be sewed on the top, and two ends, one longer than the other, allowed to stream. Practically every color is good in these ties, while contrast, such as orange with brown, is most effective with a frock. Another silk tie is cut from crêpe-de-Chine on the regular selvage of the material. The pieces should measure two inches wide and as long as the usual necktie. It is then seamed on the wrong side and turned and pressed to make a "string tie." A regular man's necktie is up to date worn with a velvet jacket.

The material used by the best tie makers for sports effect are rayon pongees in high colors, such as coral and green. Both string and Windsor crêpe ties are now frequently decorated with a hand-painted motif on the end. A monogram or a rosebud may be selected, and these motifs can be obtained from embroidery patterns and quickly put on with needle and thread.

Still another good-looking necktie is the one made of flannel. One seen of white flannel worn with a blue jersey dress had the edge simply piped all around. All the needlewoman has to do in this case is to cut the material. Contrasting plect-

Washing and Drying Gloves

How can one get gloves dry overnight is a question often asked in this day of washable materials? After the gloves are thoroughly cleaned by washing them on the hands in lukewarm water with pure soap they are removed and rinsed in lukewarm water, then wrung until quite dry. By wringing, one does not mean twisting, but rather squeezing. Next place the gloves in a bath towel and vigorously squeeze again. The towel absorbs all superfluous moisture. This is the secret of fast drying. Next place the third finger in every finger of the gloves and thus remove all wrinkles. Blow in them, then put in a warm place to dry, but not put in the radiator. Next morning the gloves, fresh and dry, may be donned.

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Plaid Flowers of Unknown Varieties

PLAID materials are again to the fore, and can be used delightfully in ribbon trimmings for children's frocks and also as appliqués on these and on women's gowns. As backgrounds for flat flowers, or even for the flowers and leaves themselves, they may be effectively employed on plain materials. Plaid tulle, plaid velvet, silver or colored thread for the centers add an interesting note.

The plaid background should be of contrasting colors to the frock. The flowers and leaves may repeat the color of the plaid, or be of contrasting colors. To prevent fulling the background, some women use an embroidery hoop.

The two ways of appliquéing the flowers are: To buttonhole them around the edges with stitches 1/4 plain kid leather and even plain gingham are worked into these bouquets in charming fashion. Sometimes two of them are appliquéed on the front of an afternoon gown, or on a child's dress with a full skirt, one at the waist line and slightly to the left and the other just below, on the skirt, to the right. On a tailored frock it is more likely to appear on the left shoulder. If the dress has a belt, the flower may be so placed that the belt runs underneath it.

The decorations are simple to make. They have no base except the plaid background, which keeps them flexible. They should be finished before being placed on the dress, so that they can be removed by merely cutting the stitches which hold the appliqué in place. Then make the background of plaid fabric the proper shape and size to suit the position for which the decoration is designed. Then make the flowers and leaves of plaid, tulle, silk or any other material. Keep them flat and finish the edges very neatly and strongly to prevent fraying. This may be done by catching the edge under with invisible stitches. As will

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Quickly-Made Fringe

A plain but most attractive narrow fringe can be made quickly. Cut a strip of stiff paper the width of the fringe to be made, say 1 or 2 inches, and wind the largest of the fingers around it evenly. This kind of fringe usually looks best when made of ordinary embroidery cotton or silk. Then, using the shortest possible machine stitch, sew along one edge four times, making the lines of stitching close together. Trim the opposite edge and tear away the paper. Usually when a very short machine stitch is used, the paper can all be removed quite easily from the stitching, but if not, attach the fringe underneath instead of above the edge of the material on which it is to be used, so the bits of paper will not show.

This kind of fringe is very practical, being suitable for a great variety of uses, and of course it is inexpensive. It may be a solid color, but it is also pleasing when made of mixed colors.

Tracing Designs

One often sees on magazine pages lovely designs of flowers or possibly conventional patterns, that would be just right and of the right size for embroidering or simply outlining, or even painting, on some article of wearing apparel.

A good way to transfer such a design is to pin the material on some flat surface, lay the picture on, just where it is to go, and with a pin prick out the entire outline. It takes but a few minutes to do. If the material is stiff or if it contains starch, the marks of the pin will be sufficient; otherwise each prick must be marked with pencil or a pencil line run all the way along. If the material is dark colored, a white thread may be run underneath, with a thin stick taken here and there on the right side along the pricked-out pattern, the thread to be cut away later.

Flat Boutonnieres and Appliqué Ornaments Made With Backgrounds of Medium Plaid Fabrics and With Flat Conventionalized Flowers But From Odd Materials and Buttonholes or Blended into Their Supple Base.

Unusual Apple Dishes

BOIL for about 7 minutes, without stirring, 1/2 cupful of rice. Put it where it will keep hot. Wash and core 6 large apples, taking out a little more of the centers than is needed to remove the cores. Put the apples into a baking pan and fill the centers with rice. Half-cover the apples with boiling water, and add the rest of the rice, and if there is any water left with the rice, add it to what is in the pan. Sprinkle a tablespoonful of sugar and some nutmeg over each apple, and place on each a small lump of butter. Set the pan in a moderately hot oven until the apples are thoroughly cooked. If the rice should still be a little hard, leave the dish in the oven a few minutes longer. Serve hot in individual dishes; or omit the butter and serve cold with cream.

Remove the peeling and cores from 2 pounds of sour apples; stew them till they are soft. Then run this sauce through a fine sieve to remove all particles of core and break up evenly the pieces of fruit. Set this aside to get cold; if it can be put on ice, so much the better. Beat up 3 egg-whites that are very cold till they "stand alone" and adhere to the dish when it is turned over. Add to the applesauce a little more confectioners' sugar and nutmeg than is required, then beat briskly the whites, and set the mixture on ice till it is to be used. Apple float is delicious served just as it is, but some people prefer to serve it with rich cream.

Remove the cores from the apples with a long-pointed knife; peel, being careful not to break the fruit. Grease with butter the insides of casserole cups and put a lump of butter in the bottom of each cup. Grate nutmeg over the butter, and sprinkle generously with brown sugar and small pieces of nuts. Place the apples in the cups, and fill the centers with butter and brown sugar, allowing the sugar nearly to cover

the apples. Bake in a slow oven. When cold, turn them into separate dishes and serve. Only four apples should be used.

Prepare the apples as is done when they are cooked with rice, only about half of the fruit should be scraped out. Boil a cupful of prunes till they are quite soft, then press them through a sieve. Whip the whites of 3 eggs till they are stiff, and add them to the prunes after 1/2 cupful of honey has been mixed with them. Put a small spoonful of honey in the bottom of each casserole cup. Put in the apples and fill them with the prunes, heaping the latter over the apples. Bake them till tender. Serve with cream.

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WITH SPRING IN THE OFFING

The Ensemble Suit is Decried as Certain to Be Popular For Spring. Wear, Reize Gotten Rayen En. Wore With Bows Relieving the Severity. Tan Kid Shoes and Sun-Tan Hose Complete the Costume.

Materials Offering Vivid Contrasts Will Be Popular For Street Wear. A Charming Combination of Sun-Fussy Willow With Plain Silk. The Jacket Effect of the Blouse Adds a Note of Distinctiveness.

The Realm of Artificial Flowers

By ALIDA VREELAND
UNIQUE and bizarre types of flowers continue to flourish in the showcases of the shops. In fact, so prolific are the artificial flower makers in ideas for strange buds and blossoms that at times nature seems almost outdone. Much of their strangeness is accounted for in the diverse types of materials employed in fashioning them. The selection ranges all the way from softest chiffon to metal-bound leather and includes wool, cotton, velvet, silk, satin, felt, snakeskin, kid, oilcloth, metallic fabric and the most gorgeous flowers of solid rhinestones.

Naturally certain flowers can adorn only certain costumes, a haphazard selection resulting in an inharmonious ensemble.

A New Botany
A simple chiffon evening gown in any color can be made resplendent if one or two metallic flowers, such as we have seen recently, are pinned on the shoulder and hip. Narrow metallic ribbon delicately wired was formed into long uneven petals simulating chrysanthemums, in shades of turquoise-blue, sapphire, rose, gold and silver. Sparkling centers were composed of imitation sapphires, aquamarines, rubies, topazes, and diamonds. Clusters of gold and silver-ribbed wisteria suggested a graceful embellishment for summer dresses.

Another flower summoned from its native haunts to adorn heavy silk, dyed in delicately mixed colors with its beautifully shaped green leaves twisted around its stems.

Bunches of small five-petaled frocks in the calla lily, formed of glass or tiny shells are made of highly glazed linen. Flowers of this type as well as the not too ornate silk and velvet posies lend distinction to the afternoon dress of velvet, georgette or crêpe-de-chine.

Sports and street clothes of tweed, kashe and jersey or any of the popular suiting materials call for the

Cone Painting

Decorate fancy handkerchiefs, scarves, pillow tops, table runners, dresses, drapes, quilts, etc. Complete trial outfit, only \$1.00—includes 100 handkerchiefs, 100 scarves, 100 pillow tops, 100 table runners, 100 drapes, 100 quilts. Order today! Write to: CHRYSLER & CHANDLER, Dept. B-44, 515 Van Buren Street, Chicago 1928—Yearbook, 10 pages, price FREE! (Fully Illustrated—Ask for it)

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With Rags for Pigments

HOOKEB rugs take the place of canvases for Mrs. Mary Ginder of Bentonville, Ark., who "paints" pictures with scraps of woolen cloth for her colors.

Though successful with her brush, Mrs. Ginder sought new ways to express her art and 20 years ago started to work out designs in rugs. She copied pretty scenes, originated intricate geometric designs, and has preserved for her children the picture of a quaint old house which years ago was the family home on a government claim in Oklahoma. She reproduced it from memory—the sunrise as she had often seen it from the little house, the trees, the sky and water making a colorful setting for the pioneer's home.

Another design shows an elk in the foreground and Mt. Rainier and its foothills in the background, developed in a rug that measures three feet by five. The picture was copied from a postal card. Mrs. Ginder makes rugs for the pleasure of work gives her, and one design occupies her time for several months. It requires both skill and patience, she says, to obtain the effect of running water, but she has done so successfully in a number of her rugs.

From Lancaster County, Pa., Mrs. Ginder moved to Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma and finally to Arkansas, where she is making her home with one of her daughters. Mrs. Mark Washburn, she has taught the art of rug making to her daughters and to a granddaughter, Jeanette Ashcraft Harris, whose work hangs with that of her grandmother on the walls of the Bentonville home. A few of the rugs are used as floor coverings but the finer ones are hung as tapestries. Mrs. Ginder is in her eighty-eighth

year, does all of her work without glasses, is active and energetic. In addition to hooked rugs she has made braided rugs, perleries, woven bed covers of intricate designs and beautiful crocheted and drawn-work pieces.

Bentonville, which is but a few miles from Bella Vista, one of the summer resorts of the Ozarks, has many visitors each summer, and not a few of them have found their way to the Bentonville home to see the remarkable picture rugs and their interesting designer.

How to Pickle Button Mushrooms

Put some salt in a saucer. Take a small piece of flannel and dip it in the salt and wipe every mushroom with it. Put them in a small enamel saucepan and let them simmer gently until they have absorbed all the juice they have given out. Put them in glass bottles. Have ready some vinegar in which have been boiled some pepper-corns and allspice. Pour this over the mushrooms and close tightly.

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Mention this advertisement when ordering and get an interesting package of samples free (including a Miracle Paper Dish Rag) for you and your friends.

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What can you do with a can of fruit

Fruit Salad Suprême

1 envelope KNOX Sparkling Gelatine. 1/2 cup cold water. 3 cups boiling water. 1/2 cup mild vinegar. 1/2 cup sugar. 3 cups fresh or canned fruit, cut in small pieces. Soak gelatine in cold water 5 minutes, draining. Add boiling water, vinegar and sugar. Strain and when mixture begins to thicken, add fruit, using cherries, oranges, bananas, or berries. Turn into mold, first dipped in cold water, and chill. Remove from mold to nest of crisp lettuce leaves, and accompany with mayonnaise or boiled salad dressing.

Fruit is so delightful—but sometimes the family tires of it served in the usual way! Here is where Knox Gelatine comes to the rescue. Combine it with your fruit and you have a new delight—a different way of serving fruit that is irresistible. There are dozens of different fruit desserts and salads you can make easily and economically with Knox Sparkling Gelatine. The recipes are all given in Mrs. Knox's new book, which may be had free of charge if you write, mentioning your grocer's name. Send for it today.

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Intercollegiate Athletic News of the World

BOSTON REGAINS TOP OF DIVISION

Brains Defeat Senators as Montreal Beats Rangers
Canadians Win 2-1

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Team	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Boston	10	3	1	45	35	21
Montreal	9	4	1	42	38	19
Rangers	8	5	1	38	35	17
Senators	7	6	1	35	38	15
Canadians	6	7	1	32	35	13
Pittsburgh	5	8	1	30	38	11
Chicago	4	9	1	28	35	9

GAMES THURSDAY

Montreal at Detroit.
Rangers at Canadiens.
Americans at Toronto.

ILLINOIS HAS BEST OUTLOOK

Intercollegiate Conference Indoor Games at New Iowa House

CHICAGO—New environment for the annual indoor track and field championship games of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, to be held at Iowa City, next Friday and Saturday, may help to produce new records and a possible shakeup in the scoring strength of the country. The eighteenth annual meet is the first to be held outside of Patten Gymnasium, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. The University of Iowa Field House will accommodate a larger crowd and afford more roomy competitive conditions.

F. J. TABERSKI VS. CONCANNON

Former Is Favored to Win in U. S. Professional Pocket Billiards

PROFESSIONAL POCKET BILLIARDS

Player	W	L	HR	AV	P.C.
F. J. Taberski	1	0	13	11-39	1,000
E. J. Duroch	1	0	11	11-39	1,000
G. Greenleaf	1	0	10	11-39	1,000
Erwin Rudolph	1	0	10	11-39	1,000
Onofrio Lauri	1	0	10	11-39	1,000
W. Wood	1	0	10	11-39	1,000
A. J. Ponder	1	0	10	11-39	1,000
J. M. Concannon	1	0	10	11-39	1,000

ERCKSON SHOWS HEELS TO FIELD

Has Thrilling Race with Hopi Indian to Take Lead

VICTORVILLE, Calif.—Another flying son of Finland came in for laurels in the transcontinental foot derby Tuesday when Nester Erickson showed his heels to the dwindling field of runners and walkers by covering 46.4 miles of the 3400-mile course in 48.47m. and 29s.

Boston regained first place in the United States division of the National Hockey League at the Boston Arena Tuesday night by defeating the Senators 2-1. The Bruins scored twice in the first period and gave the locals three wins out of four played against the champions. The Rangers, with whom Boston had been tied for the lead, lost to Montreal 2-1.

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London (P)—Flashing over the ice like a nymph garbed in emerald green, Little Sonia Henie of Norway won her second world's championship in ladies' figure skating Tuesday with a score of 15-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.

After a scoreless first period in which the Bruins scored the only goal of the game when the Senators were short-handed as a result of a penalty to Killea, the Senators took a hard shot which rebounded from the back screen and Galtner secured to fire at Connell. The Senators scored a goal, but the Bruins took a hard shot which rebounded from the back screen and Galtner secured to fire at Connell. The Senators scored a goal, but the Bruins took a hard shot which rebounded from the back screen and Galtner secured to fire at Connell.

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STOCK MARKET
FLUCTUATIONS
SPECTACULARPrice Variations Wide and
Erratic—General Tone
Is Strong

NEW YORK, March 7.—Stock prices resumed their upward movement after a quiet day on Tuesday. The market today, with new leaders brought forward when some of the old favorites showed signs of lagging.

General Motors continued in the forefront of the advance, creating a record for the fourth consecutive session. After touching 150 in the early trading, General Motors sold down to 148 1/2 but was back near the top by early afternoon.

Trading of the annual Rock Island Railroad common dividend from \$5 to \$6 and the statement of weekly trade reviews that steel production is being well maintained with indications that the present rate of operations may carry through April in contrast with the decline in that month a year ago, had a bullish effect on speculative sentiment.

The only disturbing note was a further collapse in crude rubber to the lowest price in several years, which was reflected in the renewed weakness of the rubber shares.

Hudson assumed a more prominent place in the motor group by advancing 1 point to a new 1928 top of 89 1/2, or within 1 1/2 points of last year's top.

Radio, rallied to 99, one block of 11,500 shares changing hands at the top price in the early afternoon.

Public utilities gave one of the best demonstrations of group strength with buying influence by reports of expanding earnings and a restoration of confidence in that group on the decision of the U. S. Senate to refer the investigation of public utility projects to the Federal Trade Commission.

Green's Canadian Copper, which broke to 113 in last month's reaction, rallied about 9 points above yesterday's final quotation to 133 1/2. Peoples Gas jumped 4 1/2 points, a number of other power and light stocks advanced 3 points or more, several of them to new high records.

Rock Island common advanced 1 1/2 points on the dividend declaration, but trading was unusually quiet. Other railroads held firm.

The closing was irregular. Late profit-taking developed in the motor. United States Steel, American Can, Radio and International Nickel, the selling was vigorous enough to force a number of important stocks a point or below yesterday's closing prices.

Some specialties continued to advance energetically, notably Atlantic Gulf & West India preferred, which jumped 7 points to 100, its highest. Total sales approximated 2,700,000 shares.

Slightly increased buying of high grade bonds was in evidence in today's market. The list as a whole followed a firm trend, although the volume of trading was lower than the change from the average of recent sessions.

Further buying of the new St. Paul mortgage caused the price to reach new high levels, the 5s of 1927 reaching 99 1/2. Seaboard liens continued their recovery from the rapid decline of last week. All Florida 4s selling more than 11 points above the low for the year, established a week or so ago. Others recovered 7 points or more of their losses.

Pennsylvania was in moderate demand. Year's high, and there was a little buying of Great Northern 4 1/2s. U. Rubber 4s were heavy in demand. Another sharp break in rubber prices.

Overvaluation of 15,000,000 German Reichsmarks, which was given as 1.5 marks to the dollar, was at prices to yield about 8 1/2 per cent overshadowed developments in the listed market for foreign bonds. Notice was given that the time limit for exchanging German marks of German states, cities, municipal and similar associations had been extended to March 10, German bonds were a little easier in the listed market, while Norwegian and French issues had moderate gains.

Trading in Federal Government issues was nominal.

Markets at a Glance

NEW YORK
Stocks: Irregular; six power and light issues tough near top. Rubber, tin and iron, new St. Paul liens active at new highs.

Foreign exchanges: Easy; sterling, franc and lire lower.

Cotton: Barely steady; forecast rain west Texas.

Hugari: Easy; hedge selling.

Wheat: Firm; unfavorable European reports.

Cattle: Easy; good weather for movement.

Hog: Irregular.

Chicken: Steady.

NEW YORK COTTON
(Reported by H. H. H. & Co., New York)

Open High Low Last
Mar. 18.40 18.40 18.40 18.40
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Chicago Board

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

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Local Classified Advertising

minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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S.

The image shows a dark, textured surface, likely the cover or endpaper of an old book. The texture is grainy and uneven, with some lighter spots and fibers visible. A vertical strip of lighter, possibly white or light gray, material runs along the right edge, suggesting a hinge or a different material used for the spine or binding. There are some small, dark, irregular marks or stains on the dark surface, particularly near the top and bottom edges. The overall appearance is aged and worn.

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URES

In Lighter Vein

It Often Seems So

He: "We've been here an hour and not a waiter in sight!"

She: "Do you suppose it's the secret service that's mentioned so

—Passing Show

Visitor (at new garden suburb):
"You told me there was a good road
down here."

Going Into Detail
A certain gentleman who bought a house as close to the station as he could possibly get it soon reported of his choice.

"Gentlemen, why must your engines ding and dong and dee and dipit and pant and grate and grind and puff and bump and chug and

Foot and foot and whistle and
 wheeze and jay and jerk and
 snarl and slam and throb and
 roar and rattle and yell and
 smoke and smell and shriek all
 the night long!"—*Exchange*.

Names

Some time later the reporter turned in the following: "Henry Brown purchased three cows last

Some Reason

"Why does that man hit at that roman with his stick?"


"He's not hitting at her," replied the mother. "Keep quiet."

"Well, then, what's she hollerin' or?"—Answers.

Who Wouldn't!

Wanted—A woman here to get a lot
for \$50. Write Box 923, City.—
Want advertisement in North Da-
kota paper.

Odds and Ends THE MONITOR READER In Lighter Verse



1. Is school debating insincere?—
Editorial.

6. What are some of the advantages
of the coeducational system?—
Educational Page.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED

—Passer

Visitor (at new garden)
"You told me there was a garden
down here."
The Agent: "Be there is, but
haven't got deep enough!"

Going Into Detail

Busy Market
With the possible exception of West Street Market, New York, no other Garden Market, London, handles more of the produce of the world's fields, orchards and gardens than any other spot on earth.

Atlantic seaboard.

Jackson Cates Patriot: The question now is whether there are too many cars or not enough streets.

Look and See

The perfectly cut diamond has facets.

opportunity are always on friendly terms."

A Thought for Today

I HAVE so much to do today that I

Some Reason

The celebrated soprano singing a solo when Robbie and number, referring to the song of the orchestra:

"Why does that man hit woman with his stick?"

"He's not hitting at her, he's only the man who's been

Montreal Stars: No pedestrian
has to be told that this is leap
year.

—

Salty Salt Water

There is one-quarter pound of
salt in a gallon of sea water.

can never get through
with it with less than
three hours of prayer.

—Martin Luther

...that a case
for?" —Anacrus.

Who Wouldn't!
Wanted—I would like to
for \$50. Write Box 925,
Want advertisement in No
kota paper.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Publishing Society, is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Consulting Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Publishing Society relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

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EDITORIALS

The Aftermath of Havana

ONE of the important results of the Pan-American Conference has been an increased interest on the part of the American people in Latin-American affairs. Unfortunately this increased interest has not been accompanied by an increased understanding.

Pan-Americanism in the past has been rather a one-sided affair. Aside from governmental interest, which can never be taken as an accurate gauge of popular sentiment, there has never been any great desire on the part of the people of North America to know more about the people and countries of South America. Prior to President Coolidge's trip to Havana, it is probable that only an infinitesimal fraction of the people of the United States knew that the Pan-American Union existed, or if they did what its functions were.

On the other hand Latin-Americans take a keen interest in the United States. And this, despite the fact that the cultural ties which bind them to Europe are lacking in the case of the United States.

The best gauge of this disparity of interest between the two continents is the amount of space which the journals of one devote to the news of the other. Every night there is cabled to Latin America an average of 6000 words, or about six columns, of North American news. At the same time, and unless there is a marine attack in Nicaragua, only about 200 or 300 words of Latin-American news come to the United States.

President Coolidge's trip has made a small start toward changing this. By the simple act of leaving American soil to attend a conference at Havana, he riveted public attention upon the fact that something was taking place at Havana important enough to demand his presence. Because of this, and because cable tolls and traveling expenses were cheaper than if the conference had been held in Santiago or Buenos Aires, newspaper editors sent correspondents to Havana and featured its news. Thus the elementary education of the American public in the subject of Pan-Americanism was begun.

At the same time one of the most regrettable results of the conference was the fact that this elementary education included no adequate understanding of the resentment which Latin-Americans felt toward the United States because of its refusal to forgo future intervention in their internal affairs. Due to the fact that most American newspapermen at Havana did not understand Spanish and also because of certain difficulties in telegraphic transmission, the North American press never adequately described this undercurrent of bitterness which burst into flame on February 18 during one of the most frank and amazing plenary sessions in the history of international conferences. At this session a majority of the delegates cast diplomatic suavity aside and laid bare their resentment toward the United States because of its position on intervention.

Mr. Hughes replied in a frank and powerful speech which convinced the North American public that he was right, and convinced the Latin-American delegates that, whether right or wrong, there was nothing they could do about it. Not since the first Pan-American Conference in 1889 when the United States was the only country to refuse to outlaw "conquest," had the country gone on record so bluntly and forcefully in favor of intervention. The address took from the Latin-Americans all the hope they had always cherished that the Pan-American Union might some day be an instrument for preventing the power of intervention.

Practically none of this resentment was reported in the press of the United States. The Latin-American press, however, printed the intervention debate in the fullest detail. The result is that while Latin-American public are more discouraged over the future of Pan-Americanism than they have been in many years, the people of the United States, having suddenly discovered Pan-Americanism, are complacent in the belief that Mr. Hughes' powers of persuasion proved to his Latin-American colleagues the fallacy of their views, and that the Havana conference increased the friendship between the United States and its southern neighbors.

Politics in Public Schools

QUITE properly, it is admitted, those whose efforts are devoted to advancing the welfare of pupils in the public schools, and who are constant in their purpose of raising the standards in schools and colleges, deplore the fact that it is possible for politicians to interfere with the work which has been undertaken. But the heroic remedy which has been proposed as a reform method may prove to be a difficult one to apply. It will not be an easy matter to eliminate political influences from the schools in the United States. Perhaps on second thought it may be decided that such an accomplishment, even if possible, would be unwise.

The American school system, after all, is a part, and an extremely important part, of the political system. If it is desired that the public,

or those delegated by the public, shall determine the manner in which the schools are to be conducted and the studies to be pursued, the qualifications of teachers and instructors, and the location and character of the buildings devoted to their use, then the political machinery which has been set up and adapted to these purposes must be employed.

But much depends upon the way in which this machinery is made to function. Perhaps the shortcomings and abuses complained of are traceable to the indifference or negligence of those whose alleged rights have been asserted but not protected or properly defended. No political machine, no matter how admirably it may be adapted to the public service, can operate properly or satisfactorily in a democracy without the constant supervision of the public itself. Partisan control supersedes normal political control the moment the voters fail to protect their rights in the primaries and the elections. Thus there is inevitably recorded the complaint of a heretofore silent but later a protesting public, perhaps actually comprising a majority of those who pay the taxes levied by the vote of the minority, the revenues from which are disbursed by agents and trustees who are careless or designing.

Possibly the remedy sought can be found without renovating and revamping the structure which has been erected. It may be that the need just now is for more rather than less politics in the public schools, but not for more indifference or more partisanship.

Unemployment and Farm Relief

SENATOR CAPPER of Kansas, one of the leaders of the "farm bloc" that has insistently demanded legislation by Congress looking to the establishment of more prosperous conditions for agriculture, presented some important facts to a New York City audience when he traced the relationship of increasing unemployment for industrial workers to the decreased purchasing power of the great mass of the American farmers. This was not a presentation of an entirely original thought in connection with the efforts of the farmers to secure federal aid in overcoming some of the disadvantages which made their industry unprofitable, for the National Industrial Conference Board, representing the great manufacturing, commercial and financial interests of the United States, had taken the same position more than a year ago, and had endeavored to find some practicable method by which the market for manufactured articles among the farmers could be increased. That efforts to reach an agreement as to the nature of the legislation needed have as yet failed does not impair the central truth that unless the 30,000,000 or more people living on the land can buy more goods there will be overproduction in many lines of industry.

In one important aspect the problems that confront manufacturing industry and agriculture are essentially the same: the tendency in each toward the production of a surplus for which no profitable market can be found. In the case of the farmers producing on an individualistic basis, and unable, except in some isolated cases, to combine for restricting their output, a remedy has been sought through the formation of co-operative marketing associations, with resources and credits enabling them to withhold their products from sale unless a price giving a fair profit can be obtained. While this is a promising outlook for checking overproduction on the farms, it is manifest that unless the credit of the National Government can be extended so as to aid in financing these marketing enterprises it will be a long time until the average dirt farmer is in a position to take advantage of them.

With a seeming recession in some lines of industrial activity, the importance of a larger consumptive demand by the farmers is clearly manifest. If all the wives and daughters of American farmers could buy the clothes needed for a proper standard of living, there would be a demand for textiles that would keep many half-idle mills busy, and so with many other articles that might be mentioned. The industrial workers should realize that they are directly interested in the pending legislation for farm relief, and should use their influence to promote the enactment of practicable measures for that purpose.

Gainful Credits

THE State Department has recommended to Congress that the United States subordinate its lien against Austria to the extent of \$24,075,708.92, so that country can raise a loan of \$100,000,000 for the purpose of repair, improvement and re-equipment of her railway, telegraph and telephone systems. The lien held by the United States constitutes a loan and interest thereon incident to the extension of supplies for relief in 1919 and 1920. That loan once matured in 1925, but the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to make an extension until June 1, 1943. At that time the lien had been subordinated for the purpose of permitting a reconstruction loan. In the making of these extensions, however, the United States was not alone. Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland subordinated their liens likewise. In the present instance, when Austria is looking for a loan to reconstruct one of her gainful enterprises, it is proposed to subordinate again these national credits. Further, it is intended that the Reparation Commission shall similarly agree to subordinate the reparation lien on Austria's assets and revenues in favor of the new loan.

This seems to be a rather drastic financial step, but it is one which the nations uniformly agree is the best course advisable under the circumstances. There is no desire to foreclose on any lien, but rather it is considered the best policy, not alone for Europe but for the whole world, that all possible opportunity shall be given to Austria to work out her own solution, to retain a freedom of action and to leave inviolate the territory of her people. It is felt that the best insurance of such an eventuality is to give to the country all possible opportunity to rehabilitate its industries, a restoration which without the necessary means of transportation and communication would be considerably handicapped.

The new loan of \$100,000,000 which is now projected is therefore calculated not only to earn its own interest and amortization, but to assist in doing the same largely for all the other liens existing against the country.

What is planned for Austria is not greatly different from what was done for Poland last year incident to the extension of a \$70,000,000 loan by a group of international bankers. To Italy, too, was granted a similar credit of \$125,000,000 by the leading banks of issue of the world, and to Germany was given a stabilization loan of 800,000,000 gold marks. Just so in the past have the international bankers in concert extended credits and loans to Hungary, Belgium, Greece. Such advances have resulted in a greater stabilization of international exchange, not alone by offsetting the current floating indebtedness of the various nations of the world needing assistance, but also by giving a solid credit backing to the trade and industry of those countries. The loans have enabled the necessary improvements and extensions to home industry to be made, so that work could be found for all the citizens needing it.

Private bankers would not be warranted in granting loans to the industries of a country such as Austria without the proper assurance that the Government of that country can balance its budget. That budget naturally could not be balanced if other nations were empowered at such a time to foreclose their liens of a size to make it impossible for Austria to meet without a drastic capital levy. It is the concerted opinion of the nations of the world that the citizens of Austria shall not be held in bondage for national liens, but rather that those liens shall be subordinated to specific individual needs. Upon such a basis will it be possible for Austria to raise the necessary reconstruction loan now contemplated.

Japan and Japanese Culture

THE important cultural work being accomplished in Japan by French and German scholars should give pause to scholars and men of wealth interested in international relationships in the United States. What is being done by the French and the Germans is worthy of the highest praise; what is not being done by the Americans stands out vividly in contrast.

No other nations in modern times have begun to exercise the influence over growing and constantly changing Japan that has been wielded by the United States and the British Empire. Of the two, the former has exerted and still exerts the stronger influence. This is but natural, when geographical, trade and other relations are considered. Moreover, the Japan born into the modern world only seventy years ago saw in the remarkably rapid development of the Thirteen Colonies into a great Nation an inspiration and a guide for itself.

The Emperor Meiji looked about him and called the experts of all nations to his aid in the making of the new Japan. The fact that he brought from the United States educators and teachers to found and develop the educational system of an empire where the populace today is between 95 and 99 per cent literate could not but exercise a powerful influence and that influence could not but be American in nature. When, in addition, the great influx of Japanese students to the shores of the United States during the past half-century is taken into account, it becomes easily understandable why the United States and American culture are far better known and appreciated in Japan than are Japan and Japanese culture in the United States. That is a rather one-sided arrangement and one that should be altered as speedily as possible.

The Language School in Tokyo is striving in a small way to remedy this condition, but its work is necessarily confined to those who have already chosen to make Japan their homes and does not go far beyond their circle. The Asiatic Society of Japan, an international organization flavored and dominated by the Anglo-Saxon, is able through its published transactions to extend its influence abroad, but the society is handicapped by insufficient finances, having to depend entirely upon its small membership fees and the scanty receipts from the sale of its transactions.

There are in Japan today an appreciable number of American scholars whose knowledge of Japan and of Japanese culture is most extensive and deep. Many of them are missionaries, and none, perhaps, is in a financial position to devote his entire time and labor to further study and investigation. Nor is there any machinery in existence for making even such work as is done available to the American public. Most of the information culled by these scholars through long years will pass with their passing. From lack of funds it has been given no permanent form that it may be of use to others. Such a situation is one that almost demands some remedy.

Random Ramblings

An exhibitor at the National Education Association Convention, Miss Isabel Sewall Hunter of Washington, urged preparation by school children of newspaper and magazine "scrapbooks" as a means of teaching international friendship. Scrapbooks to avert scrap.

In his new position as director of a bank "Bobby" Jones should be especially good at figuring out "par." Equaling or bettering par on the golf field is one of his strongest points.

Only a few men can be elected President of the United States, but all can aspire to be chairmen of their house ways and means committee.

Add to cold facts: The consumption of ice cream per person in the United States last year amounted to 2.77 gallons.

The political party with too many wings may not fly so high as it did with fewer.

Give a motorist an inch, and he's likely to try to make a parking space out of it.

First-hand knowledge does not become second-hand when used.

If static only were!

Into the Unknown

ON THE TRAIN TO FEZ
THERE are, even yet, certain inaccessible places. For example, there are Mecca and Lhassa. Should you, being a European and a Christian, devoutly succeed in attaining either, the character of welcome and entertainment awaiting you is open to grave doubt. In other words, such places as these are not yet for the tourist nor even for the far-roving wanderer. However much it be against his globe-trotting aspirations, he must let them alone.

But there are a few excellent substitutes here and there, places which we may safely assume, differ in no great degree, in appearance, atmosphere or kinship with mist-shrouded antiquity, from those ancient days which are still forbidden us. Such a substitute is Fez, only of late readily accessible, a place of true Oriental yesterday, part of a past which still lingers far into modernity. And though it is the most startling encroachment yet of the modern order upon an ancient civilization, you may today go to Fez by train.

Morocco itself lends no credence to the general assumption that the East, other than geographical, lies beyond Suez. For if the East and the Orient mean the same thing, here is the East at Europe's doorstep and a city, which is of the Orient unalterably Oriental, attainable by train from Tangier just across the Straits of Gibraltar. And at that train's terminus, having ridden by a European taxicab into the very narrow streets and white-walled courtyards of Fez itself, you will dine in European comfort where once a dozen African slaves—and perchance a Christian or two—served a sultan.

This, like the railways which now begin to penetrate the wilds of other parts of the mighty, boundless continent of Africa, leads along the paths of the explorers and adventurers. It is one of the most recent parallels of their hard-won advances into the forbidden lands. It is a train to a place which even yet is apart from the world; though outside the walls of Fez, and at a decently respectful distance, grows up a new city, European as the Place de l'Opéra.

In the dim dawn, ere yet the African hills begin to take on a dark purple hue against the slowly lightening sky, the Tangier railway terminus, so many miles from the town that it seems reluctant to admit association with anything so ancient, gathers about itself activities suggesting the imminence of an important event. Shadowy shapes awake as the train for Fez is made up. There is much shouting in strange tongues, but it seems to interest no one, least of all these heavily draped figures which sit motionless in every corner of the rows silent as the waning night itself upon the station floor.

Though all this has but lately entered into the concerns of their ancient race, yet with Oriental acceptance of the inevitable they have made it part of their world, using it as unconcernedly as the donkey or the mule cart. Doubtless it was "written" from the outset. Therefore it is to be accepted even as the changing of the seasons. The train, with its four classes of carriage, rolls noisily alongside the station. There is another sound, the sound of the teacher's command. With possessions scarce less varied than those of a traveling Chinese, they pass silently through the gate and into the vanlike fourth-class carriages, a few into the third-class, one or two of dignified and confident bearing into the second.

A motorcar of familiar lineage rattles up, easily the noisiest feature of the entire proceeding. From it, in European haste, strange beings in a stranger environment,

emerge two Europeans. In striking contrast to the leisureliness about them, they make for the first-class carriage as though there were not a moment to spare, though much more shouting is to be done by the French guards, much more inspection of the train, and much more gesticulatory debate to be concluded ere the train sets forth on its long journey into the Moroccan interior where there awaits Fez, the ancient of days.

On the schedule of Moroccan trains this one is designated "mixte." It is a characterization quite sufficient and all-comprehensive, as to equipment and passengers. Next the locomotive, which one notes was produced in Glasgow, comes the carriage more or less provided for Europeans. It is divided into first and second class sections and has at one end a neat and compact little kitchen which functions in charge of employees of a well-known and world-embracing organization of tourist purveyors.

The difference between first and second class sections is negligible and so, in point of fact, is the price. Two rather lonely Europeans possess the former, but the greater sociability of the latter soon draws them thither. Here one finds several French and Spanish colonists, a railway employee or two, a couple of European Muhammadans and a stately Moor who, perhaps, may be a sheik or some such romantic personage.

In the long and very dismal third-class carriage a few natives sit silent and contemplative, but it is back in the several fourth-class vans that Morocco itself, as it were, into which the railway now enters importantly, has gathered. As of the railway's own energy and activity had been imparted to them, the draped and hooded folk have now awakened. They are all animation, extraordinary animation for Moors; they talk, laugh, eat and are happy as children taking their first ride on a railway train. As speed is gathered they almost bubble over with sheer joy at this extraordinary experience.

At the stations, where from time to time we tarry during periods of astonishing and wholly unexplained length, they alight to relate to the natives of the countryside the wonder of what they have done and seen. Others take their places, the envious of those who may only come and look at the white man's strange and wonderful contrivance.

Bearded Moors and little children offer baskets of oranges, native sweetmeats and round loaves of bread. Occasionally there is a flower vendor and sometimes there is endeavor to beguile the few Europeans with native curios.

The stations bear suggestive and altogether fitting names, such as Souk-el-Arba, Mechra Bel Ksiri, Alcazarquivir. The last is at the border of the Spanish "zone," through which we pass after leaving the neutral territory round about Tangier. At the town curiously named Petit-Jean, which is in the French territory, another railway connects for Casablanca, on the west coast; and here there is much to do until a train rolls up with a carriage of the International Sleeping Cars Company and many Europeans.

At last we go on, and all through the afternoon the train to Fez wanders slowly and unconcernedly along, past many a native village of mud huts or of straw, the whole inclosed by hedges of tall, bristling cactus or thatch against the night-proving animals of a virgin land. There are many long pauses at larger towns; and at Meknes, like Fez a reminder of the past, modernity is found again in electric lights and motorbuses, as well as American automobiles. And finally, long after dark, the lights of the modern part of Fez are at hand. But Fez itself lies in mysterious obscurity, somewhere beyond. M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS is agog over the visit of the King and Queen of Afghanistan. What he does and what she wears and where they are going in the morning and afternoon are told in the press at length and read with great interest by the general public. The Parisian likes color and thoroughly enjoys a parade of any sort, especially when such a picturesque figure as this Monarch of the East and the scarlet and burnished figures of the President's Guard are included in such a show. Two incidents culled from the columns of news about the King and Queen prove them to be at the very least unique visitors. At the state banquet offered them, the King replied to the "toast of the Sovereign" with glass of water. He does not for religious reasons touch wine. This is very probably the first time a reigning King entertained by France has used only water as a table beverage. At the return banquet in honor of the French Government offered by their Majesties, it was the Queen who presided at the table and not the King. It is believed this is the first time such a thing has happened here. It may not be the last, for everyone appreciated the charm with which she officiated as mistress of ceremonies.

Vienna and Paris always did have much in common, and now the friendship which waned during the war is to be renewed with a musical theme. The operas of the two capitals are to be exchanged from May 6 to 17. The entire companies—orchestra, soloists, chorus and ballet—will make the trip from Vienna to Paris and Paris to Vienna. The plan is to give here typical Austrian and German operas and in Vienna to give the public there an opportunity to hear French operas done in a French way. The experiment should prove most valuable and interesting. Mozart, Beethoven, and Wagner—names associated with Vienna—are among the composers from the works of whom the Vienna State Opera has chosen operas to be given here.

Discussions now going on regarding the best means of assuring peace have brought to light a word which is being given a diplomatic connotation somewhat different from the popular legal definition. This word is "sanctions." The French idea of peace is based on a system of preventions and sanctions. If preventions fail, sanctions are to be employed. In this sense, the word sanctions does not imply "approbation," its common meaning, but in diplomatic parlance refers to coercive and punitive measures applied against a wrong.

When the autobiography of Aristide Briand comes to be written, surely there ought to be place in it for the inclusion of this impression of him as a boy written by Jules Verne. It is the month of the centenary of Jules Verne and much is being published about him. Someone's searching disclosed a note made by Verne about a boy in a school at Nantes. Verne did not know this schoolboy was destined later to shape for many years the foreign policies of France and to be one of the founders of "Locarno." Verne wrote:

He (Briand) is extremely intelligent, but he does not care much for work and very often is at the bottom of the class. But when he cares to use his remarkable powers of assimilation and his extraordinary memory he jumps to top place. He is audacious, enterprising, and keen on physical exercise, quick at repartee, a good fellow, a little careless in dress—in a word, very French, and differing greatly in that respect from his English classmates.

Let those many persons who think an omnibus ride a jolly way of seeing a city, and especially those who knew the animated tops of the London horse-drawn buses, pay respects this day to a Frenchman, a certain Monsieur Baudry. For it was Monsieur Baudry who, a somewhat cleverly remarked, saw that "the first omnibus drove down the boulevards into the history of Europe." A year later they arrived in London and spread during the century through the main streets of the largest continental

cities. It was also Monsieur Baudry who named this popular wagon "omnibus." The word was to convey the thought that here was a vehicle in which all might ride, irrespective of class or rank. Horses were used in Paris as late as 1913. While giving Monsieur Baudry his due credit, it is only fair to remark that three noblemen in the reign of Louis XIV (the seventeenth century) were authorized to establish a system of "carrosses à cinq sols"—carriages charging five of the small coins of the period. But the public was not ready for such rides and these carrosses disappeared in 1679.

When Victor Hugo was a very young man he wrote a play and a preface. The play has never been produced, but the preface has become famous and is being accepted today by the University of Paris as marking the beginning of romanticism in French literature. The play is called "Cromwell." Rumor is current that the state theater, the Comédie-Française, is considering staging it this year. A series of "conferences," or lectures, has just been begun at the Sorbonne, dealing with the writings of Victor Hugo and his influence. Ferdinand Brunot, the dean of the Faculty of Letters, in the opening lecture told how in his "Préface de Cromwell" Hugo had made a complete break with the past. He had revolted against the prudery of the hour which disallowed, on the ground of vulgarity, the use of such words as "omnibus" and "chambre." The French language, Brunot remarked, had lost its vigor, being bolstered up by artificial refinements. Hugo waded in and claimed the right to be natural and even to invent a style. It was due to his efforts that the "liberation of the French language" was brought about and the foundation laid for the literary richness of the nineteenth century in France.

The flower growers of the French Riviera are now taking serious stock of the commercial possibilities of aviation in connection with their own business, for their neighbors of the Italian Riviera, who raise flowers, have decided to send them by airplane to the European markets. The Riviera on both sides of the Franco-Italian frontier has sunny slopes by the score and hundreds which have been turned into gardens. Here the roses and the violets and camellias are grown which grace the florists' shops of many European capitals. Transportation by airplane of these flowers is something new and opens up possibilities worth considering of reaching markets further afield, with the flowers even fresher than at present. In the meantime the French are themselves making practical and novel use of airplanes. The other day a French air company carried, in one of its machines, a horse from Paris to London.

The new Ford has been shown to Paris. A pavilion at Luna Park had been rented, an orchestra provided, and a jade sport model revolved on a wide stand. Many hundreds of people visited the gala showroom and it is said orders received amply justified the forerunning publicity and elaborateness of the exhibition. It may be of interest to American car owners, and manufacturers in particular, to know how the Ford struck the French. The reaction was favorable, certainly. The French, too, were quick to notice that a French carburetor had been used, the Zenith, and a French greasing system, the Téalémite. Three criticisms merit attention. The one is that no space has been made for traveling cases of the closed, continental type, in which fitted suitcases may be inserted for touring purposes. A second criticism is that the body is too high off the ground. What may be adapted for use on French country roads does not fit so well over the French macadamized stretches. The third criticism was that the prices should have been lower. They range from about \$800 to \$1200. Some of the Ford salesmen are believed to have thought themselves only a few days before the prices were announced that they would range from \$700 to \$1000. At these figures it is believed Ford would have either had the field here for cheaper cars or forced down the prevalent French prices for cars of this grade. Nevertheless, the orders appear to be coming in well.